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DPA REPORTS SOVIET WEAPON SILOS IN GDR, SS-20 TESTS

LD152024 Hamburg DPA in German 1448 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 15 Dec (DPA) -- The Soviet Union has established "hardened" silos for nuclear and chemical weapons in the GDR. Bonn Defense Ministry spokesman Juergen Reichardt confirmed to DPA today a report to this effect published in STERN. The details were known to the FRG Defense Ministry and to the competent NATO authorities. The spokesman would not comment on other details.

Reichardt further confirmed press reports that last weekend the Soviet Union tested four new types of SS-NX-20 long-range missiles which were launched from submarines in the White Sea. Two of the missiles, with a range of more than 9,000 kilometers landed on the Kamchatka Peninsula, two landed in the target areas of the Pacific. The Soviet Union was thus continuing its series of 33 known test flights since January 1980 -- 25 of which have been successful. The frequency of successful test flights, including dual starts, suggests that the new long-range missiles will soon be ready for deployment, probably in 1983. The strategic missiles can carry 12 warheads, according to newspaper reports.

U.S.-USSR ANTIMISSILE TREATY REVIEW HELD

LD151746 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1712 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Geneva, 15 Dec (TASS) -- A communique has been published here by the Soviet-American Standing Consultative Commission on the second review of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of antimissile defense system.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 14 of the 26 May 1972 treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of antimissile defense systems, which came into force 3 October 1972 and was supplemented by the 3 July 1974 protocol to the treaty, the communique says, the sides have held a joint review of the treaty after the second 5-year period of its being in force. By agreement between the sides this review was carried out from 9 November to 15 December 1982 at a session of the Standing Consultative Commission which was specially convened for this purpose.

During the review the sides carefully analyzed the treaty's preamble and articles [illegible] the protocol to the treaty and gave an appraisal of the way they had been carried out over the period covered by the review.

The Soviet Union and the United States reaffirmed their adherence to the aims and tasks of the treaty and to the process of consultations within the framework of the Standing Consultative Commission for assisting the implementation of the aims and provisions of the treaty and the protocol to the treaty dated 3 July 1974, the communique says in conclusion.

SENATE BODY VOTES FOR MX PRODUCTION ALLOCATION

LD152236 Moscow TASS in English 2211 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 16 TASS -- Yielding to brute pressure on the part of the Reagan administration, members of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee today voted for the allocation of the sums asked by the White House for the production of MX intercontinental ballistic missiles.

COMMENTARY ON MOTIVES BEHIND HOUSE MX DECISION

LD152102 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Commentary by Pavel Kuznetsov]

[text] The first squadron of strategic B-52G bombers armed with long-range cruise missiles has gone on daily alert status at Griffiss Air Force Base in New York. The range of these missiles is 1,500 miles, which means the bombers can fire them without entering the Soviet Union's air defense screen. Amid the MX controversy this event caused no friction or public debate.

Each of the 16 bombers carries 12 such cruise missiles, in other words it is like a missile with multiple warheads. By comparison the MX is armed with 10 warheads. Moreover, according to the administration, both the MX and the long-range cruise missiles are equally essential for America's security and even world stability. So, why did then the House of Representatives block production funds for the MX last week while the cruise missile program is unfolding on schedule?

Well there is no simple answer to this question. On the one hand the House's vote last week on the MX is a signal that congressmen cannot ignore demands of the American public for military restraint and a nuclear freeze. But on the other hand it is a mistake to think that the vote in the House was meant to change the administration's priorities in the military field.

The current MX debate centers around financial and technical problems rather than political. The estimated cost of the MX system in a dense pack mode is estimated between $30 and 40 billion. Since military experts and even three of the five members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff say dense pack is not foolproof, lawmakers do not want so much money to go down the drain. But if one fine day they were told that there is a very good basing mode for the MX, relatively cheap and invulnerable, that would give the United States a clear military edge over the Soviet Union, there would be no hesitation, blocking of funds and friction with the administration. That is why there is no uproar around cruise missiles. They are cheap, accurate and powerful, and few lawmakers bother about the fact that the planned deployment of 8,000 such missiles on ships and aircraft is going to make arms control talks extremely difficult.

The way things stand at present is that all the United States Congress is concerned about is buying superiority over the Soviet Union at a lower price than offered by the administration. If it were otherwise, American lawmakers would be more criticial about the administration's negative attitude to a mutually verifiable Soviet-American nuclear freeze. Among other things, such a freeze could save a lot of money by halting the arms race.

On Monday the United States delegation at the United Nations General Assembly voted against a resolution calling for such a nuclear freeze. American delegate John Lodge said a nuclear freeze would undermine talks in Geneva on both strategic and medium range nuclear weapons. In other words the arms race is good because it helps conduct disarmament talks, while halting the arms race is bad because these talks will suffer if no additional weapons are built. This being the frame of thinking among government officials and many lawmakers, the MX controversy is like chasing a mirage of superiority, invulnerability and security while ignoring the reality that expensive or cheap, new weapons systems take us on a one-way travel to destruction.

BOGDANOV VIEWS U.S. STAND AT START TALKS

LD151545 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Radomir Bogdanov, deputy head of the United States and Canada Institute in Moscow, comments on the U.S. stand at the Geneva strategic arms limitation and reduction talks. This is what he writes:

The talks are to resume on 2 February but one does not have to be an insider to see that no tangible progress has been on record so far. Many Western observers believe the reason is that the U.S. rigid stand is based on the proposals made by President Reagan on 9 May. This package envisages a stage by stage separate reduction of strategic armaments. The first stage is to deal largely with ground-based ballistic missiles. The second involves some vague limits or other components of strategic nuclear forces. As far as ballistic missiles are concerned, it is proposed to reduce the overall number of their warheads by a third at the first stage according to the President, from the present level of 7,500 down to 5,000. Under this condition, no more than half of the number -- 2,500 units -- can be installed on ground-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The proposals look attractive at first sight. Reductions are considerable and apply to formidable systems indeed; but if one takes a hard second look it will become obvious that the American position is rather slanted. Of all the strategic means, the United States singles out ballistic missiles only with the focus in intercontinental ballistic missiles. The point is that the strategic armaments of the USSR and of the United States are different in structure. The Soviet Union has a more developed system of ground-based intercontinental ballistic missiles while the United States, sea-based ballistic missiles and the strategic air force. The Soviet Union has about 70 percent of the warheads on ground-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, while the United States about 20 percent. But on the other hand, the United States has over 80 percent of the warheads on submarine-based ballistic misiles and on heavy bombers; that is several times more than on similar components of the Soviet strategic forces.

However, despite these structural changes, the overall strategic potentials of the two sides are balanced. By making use of the difference in the strategic armaments structure, the United States offers such reductions that will apply to Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles by and large. In concrete terms, the Soviet Union is to reduce the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles warheads by 50 to 60 percent and is to reduce most of its missiles. But the United States, by cutting back on the number of warheads at the expense of outdated submarines, would be able to build up the number of warheads on ground-based intercontinental ballistic missiles by deploying new and advanced missiles. The reduction will by no means apply to the U.S. major arsenal of nuclear charges borne by American heavy bombers.

So what the American Administration describes as radical cutbacks applies to the Soviet side only. Had the American plan been realized, the U.S. nuclear potential would have been three times as big as that of the Soviet Union in the number of nuclear charges. One should also add to that several thousand sea- and ground-based cruise missiles which the United States wants to deploy. The Soviet Union has also to take into consideration the American plans for deploying additionally in Western Europe new U.S. medium-range missiles. Should the Soviet Union accept the present American proposals, it would have to drastically cut back its strategic potential and, what's more, to overhaul its strategic nuclear forces. At the same time, the United States could go ahead with build-up [as heard] its strategic forces by deploying a new generation of MX, sea-based Trident I and Trident II ballistic missiles, strategic B-1B bombers and long-range cruise missiles.

In a nutshell, the United States asks for such a straegic arms cuts so as to gain an edge over the Soviet Union. Understandably, the Soviet Union shall not accept such an arrangement. We are for strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security of the sides. We don't want the United States to disarm unilaterally, but on the other hand we don't intend to disarm unilaterally either.

BOGACHEV ON U.S. DESIRE FOR ARMS AGREEMENT

LD151511 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 15 Dec 82

["USA: 'Zero Option' Alone" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- TASS commentator on military matters Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The latest reports from Washington show that the U.S. Administration continues stubbornly clinging to its odious "zero option" at negotiations on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

As is reported by the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, at the recent conference of representatives of the NATO countries in Brussels U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger immediately cut short even the attempts at exploring a possibility of compromise at negotiations in Geneva. Even the NATO General Secretary Joseph Luns was reprimanded by the chief of the Pentagon. In a bid to smooth over the U.S. obstructionist stand at the Geneva negotiations, Joseph Luns said that the United States never said: either "zero option" or nothing. Caspar Weinberger said outright in Brussels that there can be no question of any "modification" of Reagan's "zero option".

Meanwhile, the U.S. "zero option" envisages no more and no less but dismantling of all Soviet medium-range missiles in exchange for the U.S. renunciation of its plans of deployment of ground-based cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles. According to Reagan's proposal, American forward-based nuclear forces (more than 700 planes) would remain on their positions aiming at the USSR and other socialist countries. In appraising the balance of forces of the sides Washington refuses even to take into account nuclear forces of Britain and France (about 300 units) that can reach targets on the USSR's territory.

Realisation of "Reagan's zero option" would disrupt the existing balance of forces of the sides of Europe, would signify the USA's double superiority in means of delivery of medium-range nuclear weapons.

There is ground to believe that Washington had doubts even in advancing that version as if fearing lest the Soviet Union miscalcualte and adopt it. Washington's main aim remains deployment of new medium-range missiles in direct proximity of the territory of the USSR and allied countries. The United States obviously does not want to have any mutually acceptable agreement with the USSR on nuclear armaments in Europe.

Washington continues springing one surprise after another on the population of West European countries. Recently it became known that the Pentagon decided to redeploy the headquarters of its troops in Western Europe from the FRG to Britain, obvisouly believing that after deployment of new nuclear missiles in West Germany Central Europe will become a place, too dangerous for U.S. top ranking officers to stay there.

Unfortunately it is to be noted that displaying moving care for its generals, the U.S. Administration remains absolutely indifferent to the lot of the 60 million strong population of the FRG who certainly cannot leave their country and follow American headquarters to a safer place, as far as possible from new American Pershing missiles.

USSR ENVOY AT GENEVA TALKS VIEWS PROGRESS

LD151650 Hamburg DPA in German 1253 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, 15 Dec (DPA) -- Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Semenov does not see "any light" yet at the disarmament talks between the two superpowers in Geneva. Speaking to journalists in Bonn today, Moscow's leading diplomat would neither confirm nor deny, however, U.S. newspaper reports that Moscow is allegedly prepared to reduce the number of its SS-20 nuclear medium-range missiles to 250 if the United States foregoes the siting of its new Pershing II and cruise missiles. The talks in Geneva were strictly secret, Semenov gave as the reason for his reserve.

Semenov, himself a leading disarmament expert of the Soviet Union, once again stressed Soviet readiness to reach agreement in Geneva. This must occur on the basis of equality, however. He described the Soviet military threat to Europe as a fairy tale. Moscow desires real detente while the setting up of new U.S. medium-range missiles would increase the danger of a conflict.

The ambassador repeated the Soviet Union's interest in effective cooperation with the new FRG Government as well. Goodwill must exist on both sides, however, in this respect. Semenov stated that economic relations between the FRG and the USSR could be expanded still further. Trade for 1982 amounted to a volume of about DM20 billion. Moscow also is interested in including medium-sized and smaller firms to a greater extent in mutual trade. According to Semenov, work on the new gas pipeline is progressing according to plan. Gas should be available at the frontier on schedule on 1 January 1984.

FRG MINISTER CALLS USSR PROPOSALS 'INADEQUATE'

LD152040 Hamburg DPA in German 1521 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Bonn, 15 Dec (DPA) -- The Soviet negotiating offer made in Geneva to reduce its stock of medium-range missiles in return for the West's total renunciation of counterarming "might point in the right direction," Minister of State at the Foreign Ministry Alois Mertes (CDU) [Christian Democratic Union], said in a DPA interview today. This move in the right direction only applies, however, to Moscow's unstated admission that the SS-20 missiles represent a special threat.

Mertes expressly pointed out that the basis of imbalance will remain because the Soviet offer is aimed at still keeping more than enough SS-20 missiles available for which the West has no counterbalance.

Minister of State Mertes stressed that the United States is not only negotiating exceptionally earnestly in Geneva but is also prepared to examine every serious Soviet proposal. Solutions must in any event take into account the West's legitimate security interests, particularly those of the nonnuclear Federal Republic. All previous Soviet proposals must therefore be regarded by the Federal Republic as inadequate.

In Mertes' view, the negotiating plan which has now become known demonstrates the Soviet goal of fixing unilateral superiority. The intention of seriously examining all Soviet proposals does not mean giving up the zero option. This goal of totally eliminating an entire type of weapon on both sides was underlined again only a few days ago by the Western alliance in Brussels.

ROGERS: U.S. TROOP CUTS 'DISASTER' FOR NATO

LD161044 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 16 TASS -- The United States West European NATO allies must without fail carry out the agreement on the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of their countries. This was said by General Bernard Rogers, the supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe, addressing a press conference for foreign correspondents here.

NATO must retain the right to the first use of nuclear weapons, the American general emphasized at the same time.

Besides preparing for nuclear war, Rogers emphasized, the NATO countries must pay great attention to the increase of their conventional armed forces and increase real military expenditures by four percent in the subsequent six years when the next NATO programme for building up the armed forces will be carried out.

Rogers expressed his dissatisfaction over the failure by the West European NATO partners of the United States to carry out commitments for increasing conventional armed forces and military spendings.

He also emphatically opposed the withdrawal or even a reduction in the numerical strength of American troops in Western Europe, adding that this would be a disaster for NATO.

To justify his calls for an unrestricted arms race in Western Europe, Rogers once again referred to the notorious "Soviet military threat." He smeared the people's movement against the nuclear arms race and against American missiles, developing in Western Europe, alleging that it was influenced by "communist front" organizations.

NOVOYE VREMYA CITES USTINOV TASS INTERVIEW

PM160907 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 50, 10 Dec 82 pp 8-9

[M. Chernousov article: "Who Is Whipping Up the Arms Race"]

[Text] American imperialism and its henchmen in the White House and on Capitol Hill are continuing to try to secure military superiority over the USSR. New types of weapons are constantly taking their place on the production line of death in the United States. In an attempt to justify its actions in the eyes of the world public, the administration fires heavy propaganda guns, seeking to prove the unprovable. Namely: that the Soviet Union possesses alleged military superiority over the United States and that Moscow is the initiator of the arms race. Statements on this theme have been made by the President himself, Defense Secretary Weinberger and other high-ranking officials. The density of the propaganda fire is so great that, according to the plans of the Washington gunners, it is meant to totally convince the public that America is right.

What is the situation in fact? What is the Soviet Union's stance in connection with the latest actions and remarks by American officials? Answers to these questions can be found in the TASS correspondent interview with Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

In Conflict With the Facts

Assertions on the USSR's military superiority over the United States, D.F. Ustinov stated, do not accord with reality.

The equilibrium between the USSR and the United States in the strategic arms sphere was verified as a result of nearly 7 years of talks to prepare the SALT II treaty and confirmed by the heads of state when they signed it in 1979. There are no grounds for asserting, as Reagan and Weinberger do, that in 1 or 2 years the USSR has forged far ahead in strategic arms. The whole point is that Washington has decided to break the parity and achieve military superiority. An approximate date for this has even been set -- 1990.

If you look at the sides' military might in armaments other than strategic arms, it is incorrect to compare the forces and resources of the USSR and the United States alone. An objective assessment can be obtained by comparing the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

In medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, an approximate equality of forces (approximately 1,000 delivery vehicles for each military alliance) has existed for many years. In terms of the number of nuclear warheads capable of being delivered to the target at a time -- and this is a very important indicator -- NATO now has a 50-percent superiority. Here you cannot talk only about the ground-based medium-range missiles of the USSR and the United States. For a number of reasons, the United States has had no weapons of this class in Western Europe in the last 20 years. But does this mean that the Soviet Union must eliminate its missiles while the American forward-based systems remain untouched? That would be an absurd option. R. Reagan calls it something else: the "zero option." But that does not make it any more serious.

This is the real picture. Soviet medium-range missiles and bombers stand against nuclear arms of this type which exist in Europe American nuclear weapon-carrying planes deployed on air bases in a number of West European countries, nuclear weapon-carrying planes on board American aircraft carriers plying Europe's seas, and British and French ground-based and sea-based medium-range ballistic missiles and bombers of the relevant types. You cannot ignore all these systems in adding up medium-range forces, which is what the United States is trying to do at the Geneva talks. These are by no means tactical nuclear weapons: Their range (radius) is between 1,000 and 4,500 km and they are capable of making strikes against the USSR's territory up to the Urals. When the United States singles out ground-based missiles alone from the total count, it is pursuing the goal of intimidating West Europeans with the USSR's superiority over NATO and securing their consent to Europe's "arms upgrading."

The U.S. President asserts that the USSR is violating its unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the country. The President would like to sow distrust in relations to the Soviet Union's stance. On this score D.F. Ustinov stated: "The USSR is true to its word. It is not deploying the missiles indicated in the European part of the country, and is even carrying out a significant unilateral reduction in their numbers."

As for assessments of the correlation of the sides' conventional armed forces, this is a more complex matter, since the Warsaw Pact has more of some forces and resources and NATO has more of others. But on the whole there is an approximate balance of forces here too.

Thus in strategic nuclear arms, in medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and in conventional armed forces approximate equality exists between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The Soviet Union sees this parity as the embodiment of the principle of equal security. "In this connection we are convinced," D.F. Ustinov stresses, "that the application of this principle must be expressed not in the endless buildup of arms and armed forces, but in joint, coordinated efforts to lower the levels of military confrontation. This is what the USSR seeks at the talks with the United States on military matters which are in progress."

The United States, and it alone, has acted and is now acting as initiator of the arms race. To deny this is to enter into conflict with the facts.

The United States was the first to create and use atomic weapons, the first to build thousands of heavy bombers to carry nuclear weapons and begin the mass production and deployment of ICBM's, as well as the buildup of the number of nuclear missile-carrying submarines carrying ballistic missiles. The United States was the first to equip ballistic missiles with MIRVed warheads and to commence production of neutron and binary chemical weapons, and it is now trying to extend the arms race to space.

The United States has constantly built up its strategic arms, including in the last 20 years -- a fact which the American President keeps quiet about. In the first half of the seventies alone 550 Minuteman III ICBM's with three independently targeted warheads each were adopted instead of the Minuteman I missiles. Work was done to increase the yield of warheads and equip the Minuteman III missiles with a remote-control retargeting system. A total of 496 Poseidon C-3 ballistic missiles were deployed on 31 nuclear missile-carrying submarines, each with 10-14 warheads. Nearly 270 heavy bombers were equipped for 20 SRAM nuclear missiles each. Since the beginning of the seventies new nuclear submarines with Trident missiles have begun to be introduced into the Navy, while throughout the decade the development, production and deployment of long-range air-, sea- and ground-based cruise missiles was taking place.

Contrary to Agreements

The development of strategic arms in the seventies, Reagan's "strategic program" for the eighties, Washington's desire to deploy about 600 new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the collosal U.S. military spending -- all this taken together shows that Washington has been and is whipping up the arms race. The Soviet Union is only forced to respond to the American challenge. Moscow has repeatedly proposed to Washington that the operation of new systems of mass destruction weapons be renounced, but the proposals have gone unanswered. Moreover today the United States is violating agreements already reached.

The deployment of MX missiles in the "dense pack basing mode" would be a gross violation of one of the central provisions of the interim agreement on Salt I and the Salt II treaty: not to create additional fixed launch installations for ICBM's (in particular, article 1 of SALT I and article 4 of SALT II). Weinberger's "arguments" that the new silos cannot be compared with launch installations and that the silos are only housing are groundless. If the United States then tries to use some of the existing Minuteman launch silos for MX missiles, the number of such silos would increase above the limits agreed between the USSR and the United States. That too is contrary to the SALT II treaty.

Moreover, the possibility is envisaged of building additional "false" launch silos in future, in order to deliberately complicate the verification of the deployment of missiles by national technical means. The possibility of covering the MX basing region with an ABM system is not excluded. This would be a direct violation of the ABM treaty and the protocol to it.

The program for deploying MX missiles is an extremely dangerous twist to the nuclear arms race. After all, 100 MX missiles mean 1,000 high-precision independently targeted nuclear warheads with a yield of 600 kilotons each. That is, the yield of each warhead is 30 times greater than that of the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima. MX missiles destabilize the overall strategic situation. The implementation of every aspect of Reagan's "strategic program" tends in the same direction.

A serious change in the situation would also result from the deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missiles, which, being close to the Soviet borders, will be a direct supplement to the U.S. strategic nuclear potential deployed on the American Continent.

"We increasingly doubt the sincerity and seriousness of U.S. intentions of achieving mutually acceptable agreements at the Geneva talks on medium-range arms," D.F. Ustinov noted. "You cannot help being convinced that the American side, while using the 'zero option' as cover at the talks, is in fact moving toward the full-scale deployment of its new missiles in Europe."

Challenge and Response

The United States declares that its new missiles are allegedly to counter the Soviet SS-20 missiles and are intended for the defense of West European countries. That is outright deception: Western Europe's security will not increase; on the contrary, the nuclear threat to the Old World will increase. The American missiles (their range is 2,500 km) are first-strike weapons and are designed for waging nuclear war in Europe. According to the Pentagon's plans the missiles will be targeted primarily on the USSR's organs of state and military administration, and also on Soviet ICBM's and other strategic targets. The flight time of the Pershing II missiles will be about 6 minutes. So, according to the aggressor's plan, it is hard to adopt retaliatory measures in that time. Thus it is not simply a question of adding 600 missiles to the U.S. strategic potential, it is a matter of a qualitative change in the strategic situation in favor of the United States. The USSR cannot fail to take account of this fact. Moscow is drawing the appropriate conclusions both from the increasing anti-Soviet propaganda and attempts to distort Soviet peace initiatives and from the prospects of an increase in the real threat to the USSR if the U.S. plans begin to be implemented. D.F. Ustinov stated: "The American Administration cannot intimidate the USSR by creating 'super-hardened' MX strategic missiles and deploying Pershing II's and cruise missiles in Western Europe. It should not hypnotize itself with the possibility of achieving military superiority over the USSR. Nothing will come of it. If the present White House leadership, contrary to common sense and in defiance of the peoples' will for peace, issues a challenge to us and embarks on the deployment of MX missiles, the reply to this will be the deployment of a new ICBM of the same class in the Soviet Union, with characteristics in no way inferior to the MX missiles. The USSR will be able, if necessary, to respond effectively and promptly to other threats from Washington too."

D.F. Ustinov's words met with a wide response in the world. Those people in the United States who are whipping up the arms race should take serious heed of them. As Yu.V. Andropov stated, "Let nobody expect unilateral disarmament on our part. We are not naive. We do not demand unilateral disarmament of the West. We are for equality, for taking account of both sides' interests, for an honest agreement."

The Soviet Union advocates seeking a sound basis for resolving the most complex problems, above all the problems of curbing the arms race.

'WINDOW OF VULNERABILITY' CONCEPT RIDICULED

LD151912 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 13 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] In their speeches and statements concerning our country and its foreign policy, U.S. President Reagan and other leading figures in the U.S. Administration constantly make use of the same old set of fabrications, the same propaganda cliches. In speech after speech and in one statement after another, the same inventions are being bandied about: a Soviet threat, Soviet military supremacy or a window of vulnerability. Once again, in relation to the White House decision on the deployment of MX missiles, there has been renewed talk in Washington of this window of vulnerability.

The White House claims that the MX can, it is said, close the window of vulnerability. This is a topsy-turvy picture. There are plans to deploy 100 new intercontinental ballistic nuclear missiles, each equipped with 10 warheads, and each warhead capable of independent reentry. The power of the warheads is 30 times greater than that of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. What window of vulnerability is President Reagan talking about?

USSR Minister of Defense Comrade Ustinov said in his TASS interview that the MX missiles are weapons which destabilize the overall strategic situation. Alongside these missiles, there are plans to deploy new Trident ballistic missiles on submarines, also strategic bomber aircraft, to deploy long-range cruise missiles of all types, to use outer space for military purposes. When all this is put together, as Marshal Ustinov said, it is difficult to see it as anything other than a program of preparations for general nuclear war.

The decision to deploy MX missiles undermines the Soviet-American agreements which are holding back the strategic armaments race, and blatantly breaches one of the central positions stated in the interim SALT I agreement and in the SALT II treaty, particularly point one, article four of the SALT II treaty which states that each of the sides undertakes not to begin setting up additional stationary launch sites for intercontinental ballistic missiles. It is not at all irrelevant to remember that this point was included in the treaty on request from the American side.

If the window of vulnerability does exist -- THE WASHINGTON POST notes in connection with the new statements made by the U.S. President -- then the hinges on its shutters have gone very rusty. The newspaper offers an unexpected suggestion to the President: Why not counteract the Soviet plans for hitting American stationary targets, which the President considers as the window of vulnerability, by cutting down the number of these targets? To this suggestion one can add the desire of millions of Americans who are against the policy of increasing nuclear potential, and for freezing nuclear arsenals. How does President Reagan react to this? Here is a quote from his interview with Washington journalists: On the issue of the American movement for nuclear freeze, the President expostulated: Freeze is just fine! Of course, he also added that it will become fine only when the United States achieves military supremacy over the USSR.

'WISDOM, REALISM' IN ARMS RACE CALLED FOR

LD090836 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 9 Dec 82

["SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: For a World Without Arms" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- "The desire of the United States ruling circles to gain military superiority on earth and in outer space, their unwillingness to take into consideration existing reality cannot be assessed otherwise than open adventurism." SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA emphasizes today. This, the newspaper says in its international review, "is an unprecedentedly irresponsible game with only one stake -- the destiny of millions of people and the future of civilization."

Our country, the newspaper points out, "will never agree to this. The Soviet position in this respect has remained unchanged for decades, it found its expression in the foreign-policy programmes adopted at the 24th, 25th and 26th Congress of the CPSU and has been recorded in the Constitution. The USSR always does its utmost to prevent mankind from sliding into nuclear catastrophe. But there is only one road for this -- strict and scrupulous observance of the principle of equal security, the existence of goodwill and a constructive dialogue."

At the same time, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA continued, the Soviet Union "cannot but draw the appropriate conclusions, cannot disregard the absolutely real and, as follows from the United States practical steps and statements, intensifying military threat to our country. The USSR has come out and does come out in favour of a world without arms, in favour of general and complete disarmament, but we have never and will never give in to military diktat."

Commenting on the recent answers to a TASS correspondent by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, the newspaper writes: "We live in a complex and alarming situation. The responsibility of peoples and states for the destiny of the future, for a peaceful sky and for the happiness of rising generations has immeasurably increased. Soviet people fully realize this. And the call, the appeal for reason, statesmanlike wisdom and realism has been resounced from our capital once again. This call must be heard."

U.S. CHARGES ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE REFUTED

LD150434 Moscow in French to Africa 1700 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] The South African antiwar committee has said that the Republic of South Africa is preparing for chemical and biological war. A highly secret institution, the Medical Institute of the Air Force, is working on nerve gas shells. These activities are being carried out partly at the request of the Pentagon.

Neither Pretoria nor Washington has denied this report, writes our commentator Georgiy Tanov. Furthermore, it is difficult to refute it, since the Republic of South Africa used toxic gases in southern Angola in 1978, testing them on the civilian population there. As far as the United States is concerned, according to some American admirals, U.S. warships cruising off African islands are carrying chemical shells and missiles. These weapons are also stocked in military bases in the United States. Finally, the United States has already used chemical weapons itself.

American colonial troops used over 100,000 tons of toxic gas in Vietnam. The American experiences with chemical weapons, be they small or big, reveal that their effects are particularly dangerous in tropical and subtropical countries where natural conditions are such that the destructive capability persists or even develops for years after the chemical attack.

Washington has made up a tissue of lies to confuse public opinion and hide the real sources of the chemical menace. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, U.S. representative Kenneth Edelman, intervening in the UN General Assembly's Commission for Political Questions, said that Ethiopia is reported to have used chemical weapons aginst the Eritrean separatists in the north of the country. He even implied that they could be Soviet-made weapons. The provocative nature of such allegations is self-evident. The U.S. representative could not deny that this is based on rumors and that these monstrous accusations against the Soviet Union and Ethiopia have not been confirmed. Nor does he know exactly where chemical weapons were used or how they got there.

There is no doubt that these allegations are fabricated and this is not the first time this has happened. Last February another similar slander fell shamefully through. It was reported then that the slander originated in the active centers of the CIA in Cairo, Rabat and Paris. Everything leads us to believe that this time the authors of these false allegations are the same. There is, however, something else: Why did Washington choose this particular time to repeat these crass lies?

First, because its attempts at finding Soviet chemical weapons in Kampuchea, Laos, Afghanistan failed spectacularly, and second, it was necessary to impress NATO on the eve of the vote on the resolution on the banning of chemical weapons.

This particular Monday the United States was the only country to vote against the resolution. It is to be noted that it had taken the same stand at a previous session. It is difficult to expect anything else from a country which has stocked over 3 million chemical weapons capable of destroying all traces of life on the planet, a country which is seeking to complement nuclear blackmail with a chemical one. There are therefore plenty of reasons to support the Ethiopian foreign minister, who said that the only power in the world which has allowed itself to use atomic and chemical mass destruction weapons has no moral right to set itself up as a world referee.

ACADEMICIAN URGES AVOIDANCE OF NUCLEAR WAR

PM011451 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Nov 82 Second Edition pp 1,5

[Interview with Academician Ye.P. Velikhov, conducted by Gennadiy Musayelyan and Nikolay Kulikov: "The Simple Truths of Our Age" -- date, place not given; first paragraph is interviewer's introduction]

[Text] Academician Yevgeniy Pavlovich Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is a renowned physicist and a major organizer of science. The subject of our interview was, however, not his professional work but the political aspects of modern science and its practitioners' responsibility for our planet's future. Ye. Velikhov is, after all, a public figure and an RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy and is actively involved in scientists' struggle for peace.

"Soviet scientists have always done and will continue to do all in their power to spare mankind the horrors of a nuclear apocalypse," Ye. Velikhov said. "This fall a representative conference bringing together the leaders of the national academies of 30 countries was held in the Vatican Academy of Sciences in Rome. I headed our delegation.

The no-first-use proposal put forward by the USSR at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament met with the broadest support of that forum of scientists. Representatives of the largest academies of science called on all states to follow the Soviet example.

"Despite protracted preliminary debate among the scientists, an important concluding document -- "a Declaration on the Prevention of Nuclear War" -- was nevertheless adopted. I would point out that the declaration was also signed by the leaders of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, including its president, Dr F. Press. It stresses that "all the differences of opinion with which we are currently concerned, including political, economic, ideological or religious differences, are small in comparison with the danger posed by nuclear war. It is imperative to reduce mistrust and to increase hope and trust by means of consistent steps to check the development, production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons systems and to reduce their number to considerably lower levels in the hope ultimately of abolishing them.... The catastrophe of a nuclear war can and must be averted. Leaders and governments bear a grave responsibility for achieving this goal, but mankind as a whole must act in order to survive.'"

[Question] The postwar history of the arms race shows that the United States has been the initiator of its successive escalations. Washington has almost always sought to justify its actions by reference to a fictitious "Soviet menace" and "military lag behind the USSR." A new "argument" has now found currency in the arsenal of U.S. propaganda -- nuclear war's alleged relative safety for mankind.

In the magazine READER'S DIGEST, for example, Edward Teller, dubbed "the father of the hydrogen bomb" in the West, has claimed that "a nuclear war will not mean the end of life on earth" and "that there will be more survivors than dead." Two or 3 years after such a catastrophe it will, he claims, be possible to "restore" human civilization. What was the view of the scientists who gathered in Rome on this score?

[Answer] Their answer to that question was unanimous: "Science cannot offer the world a real defense against the consequences of a nuclear war. There is no prospect of making defense sufficiently effective to protect cities, since the penetration of even a single nuclear warhead can cause massive destruction. There is no prospect of being able to protect the general population from a massive nuclear strike or to prevent the destruction of society's cultural, economic and industrial underpinnings."

This is the view of competent people examining this problem not from a propagandist but from a purely scientific and technical viewpoint.

At the same time, however, we are convinced that war is not a fatal inevitability. The words of Erasmus of Rotterdam, the leading Dutch thinker of the Middle Ages, that wars are made only by those few whose obscene prosperity depends on the people's misery holds true to this day. The overwhelming majority of mankind yearns for peace and peace alone!

[Question] From the extracts you have cited from the declaration it is easy to conclude that it contains important proposals fundamental to peace. Has this important document been given wide coverage in the Western press?

[Answer] The bourgeois press often takes an absolutely fixed line -- not to provide information about the real threat of a nuclear conflict. For this reason, it seems, the text of the declaration was published by just two Italian newspapers. Of the U.S. newspapers, only THE NEW YORK TIMES carried a brief report on the meeting. I saw no other items in the Western press. At the same time, however, the work of various militarist forums receives very wide coverage.

The Rome declaration contains, moreover, a number of provisions which must be made known to every person. First, the document stresses that nuclear devices are fundamentally different from conventional weapons. They must not be regarded as acceptable instruments of war. A nuclear war would be a crime against humanity. This is a very important conclusion, since nuclear war is thereby placed outside the laws of human society.

Second, the declaration calls on all states never to resort to nuclear weapons and to seek to avoid hostilities altogether.

During the debate at the Rome conference scientists from many countries stressed that every new year in the nuclear arms race is more dangerous than the previous one. In the last 37 years the number of nuclear warheads has increased from zero to 50,000 and is still rapidly increasing! These arsenals are like the "sword of Damocles." They are poisoning the political atmosphere and stability of all international life.

It used to be an axiom that poor relations between states are to blame for the arms race. The reverse of this can now be observed: The arms race is causing mistrust and suspicion and complicating political relations. It is, moreover, creating an international climate in which even isolated conflicts, disputes and differences of opinion can turn into a nuclear conflict.

Over 20 years ago Albert Einstein once said that we will have to devise rigorous intellectual criteria if we want to live. Those criteria can only be truth, courage and honesty. Tens of thousands of scientists committed to the cause of preserving life on earth adhere to them on every continent. The attempts made in this connection by certain media in the West to represent Soviet scientists' work to avert a nuclear war as one-sided propaganda and a bid to "intimidate" the peoples of other countries are patently despicable and absurd.

[Question] The policies of every government which considers itself to be answerable to its own people and to history must satisfy these criteria, Yevgeniy Pavlovich. And yet it is no secret that the U.S. Administration approaches the solution of vital questions of international security and the problem of arms limitation from a purely selfish and opportunist angle. It is, after all, not the USSR but the United States which, with an unceremoniousness rare in international practice, has swept aside the SALT II treaty already signed by the two countries' top leaders. It was the United States which broke off or froze talks on a number of other disarmament-related questions and which is now escalating the arms race in pursuit of the chimera of military superiority. Even the Americans themselves admit this. 'While dissembling on arms limitation and Soviet parity, the Pentagon is in fact insisting on superiority and continuing the arms race," veteran U.S. politician A. Cox said back in 1976. In his book "The Dynamics of Detente -- How To End the Arms Race," he pointed out: "The arms race will end when the United States decides to end it." Nevertheless, just the other day U.S. President R. Reagan submitted a program for the deployment of new MX intercontinental missiles costing $26.4 billion....

[Answer] Weapons not only do not increase the level of security but, conversely, reduce it in direct proportion. Washington ought to have grasped this truth long ago. If there were no nuclear weapons in the world, no state would be under nuclear threat. When did this threat start? The moment the first U.S. atomic bomb was exploded in the New Mexico desert. The danger of a counterstrike increased still further when the United States developed the ballistic missile and the hydrogen bomb. This perilous process has continued still further as a result of the invention of new nuclear arms like cruise missiles, the neutron bomb and the MX intercontinental missiles.

Prof T. Hesburgh, rector of Notre Dame University in the United States, cited an interesting comparison. Imagine that the earth fell victim to a fantastic invasion by aggressive aliens. In that event we would all soon establish a rapport in order to somehow resist the outsiders. Nuclear weapons now pose just such a real threat.

Science opens up stupendous horizons. I cannot remember a time in my life when there were so many fundamentally new and interesting developments. On the other hand, science has given birth to terrible weapons whose proliferation has resulted in a more troubled international climate. Unfortunately, many basically extremely useful inventions find their way into the hands of militarists who do everything they can to push for their further development, even in those cases where these programs might be used for military purposes, albeit in the future. Take the U.S. shuttle program. At first it was developed for scientific purposes. Then federal appropriations for it were cut. As soon as it was given a military slant, the Pentagon quickly restored the "status quo." Dollars started appearing, but so did a new profession: "military astronaut." If there is any prospect of achieving military superiority, the development of technology and scientific research is given the go-ahead in the West. It is easy to see that this is a dangerous and risky policy. There are, of course, no easy solutions here, but scientists can do a lot. As the Rome declaration stressed: "Scientists have a direct responsibility to help to prevent their achievements from being misused."

[Question] Yuriy Gagarin once said: "Is our earth not a spacecraft flying through the universe? This spacecraft belongs to us all, to all peoples, and its crew must live in peace and friendship."

[Answer] Yuriy Alekseyevich, the first person to see our planet from space and to see for himself how fantastically beautiful yet how tiny and fragile it is, was absolutely right.

It is so small that the weapons stockpile is already sufficient to destroy all life on earth several times over. But this must not be allowed to happen. As Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, quite rightly stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, "mankind cannot tolerate the arms race and wars forever unless it wishes to stake its future on a card."

Nuclear energy must be used, but only to develop peaceful energy programs. This would be a splendid gift to all mankind.

TASS REPORTS ANTIWAR MEETINGS HELD IN USSR

LD152014 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- Participants in a meeting at the Moscow pipe factory today expressed their concern for the destinies of universal peace, and protested against the arms race and new nuclear missiles in Europe.

The meeting was devoted to the days of action against new nuclear missiles in Europe, held from 1 to 15 December under a World Peace Council decision.

Nikolay Bodrov, member of the Soviet Peace Committee denounced the U.S. Administration's decision to make the continent of Europe into a NATO nuclear testing ground. He stressed that the recent answers of Dmitriy Ustinov, the USSR defense minister, to questions of a TASS correspondent serve a serious warning to those preparing to spark the flames of a world war.

Soviet peace champions, at their meetings and rallies in the Baltic republics and in Kazakhstan, in the Ukraine and in Central Asia, demanded an end to the nuclear arms race, to the escalation of military preparations, and called for a radical reduction in the nuclear arsenals. Workers of industrial enterprises undertook to voluntarily remit to the peace fund part of the wages earned. Hundreds of resolutions and appeals for peace by Soviet peace champions were sent in these days to the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The "peace train" covered an itinerary from the eastern to the western borders of the USSR. Youths of the Soviet country, during this anti-war action, expressed their unbending will to protect peace in the world and to prevent deployment on the continent of new U.S. nuclear missiles.

TASS' PONOMAREV ON UN DEBATE ON DISARMAMENT

LD141540 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes: The adoption by the U.N. General Assembly last Monday of a series of resolutions on disarmament issues, including two resolutions on a freeze on nuclear potentials, is a reflection of the profound concern of world public about the danger of a reckless arms race, which the present U.S. Administration, together with its NATO allies, is building up. Many U.N. documents on that issue are based on the Soviet initiatives aimed at preventing nuclear holocaust and deepening the process of detente. The delegation of the United States voted against the resolutions on a freeze on nuclear weapons, as the Reagan administration is out to create ever new types of nuclear weapons.

For the very first day of the origination of nuclear weapons the Soviet Union has unconditionally and consisently declared for a prohibition and liquidation of all types of nuclear weapons as well as other means of mass extermination of people. The United States is to blame for these weapons having not been prohibited up to now and their potentials continuing on a rise.

To end the deadlock on the problem of the limitation of the nuclear arms race and to go over to their subsequent reduction, the Soviet Union is known to have offered the United States as the first step to a future agreement a freeze by both sides on strategic nuclear weapons. There is also a similar Soviet proposal on medium-range nuclear missiles. Moreover, the Soviet Union has agreed to a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR. The USSR does not deploy the above-said missiles in the European part of the country, and is unilaterally considerably reducing them. But what is Washington's answer to these constructive proposals of the USSR? It is a further build-up of nuclear arms.

The Reagan administration is making efforts to speed up the deployment of strategic nuclear missiles MX on the territory of the USA and medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. This new nuclear programme of the USA is aimed at undermining the now existing military balance, at ensuring superiority over the USSR. It goes without saying, that such plans cannot but cause doubt as regards the sincerity and seriousness of the intention of the USA to reach a mutually acceptable agreement at the Geneva talks, where the American side is dishing the so-called "zero option", which provides for the liquidation of Soviet medium-range missiles, while leaving intact the American forward based forces and the forces of the types concerned of Britain and France.

The Soviet Union declares for an agreement on all of these vital issues, but only on the basis of reciprocity and equality.

CONGRESSMEN VIEW ANTI-NUCLEAR WAR PROGRAM

LD151420 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 15 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

The pre-view of the video film "To Avert A Nuclear War" has been held at the building of the U.S. Congress. This is a documentary recording of the round-table talk of a group of leading Soviet and American physicians. In summer this year they met in Moscow to discuss one of the most important and pressing issues of the present -- the threat of a nuclear conflict and its consequences for mankind.

The biggest U.S. commercial television companies refused to show the programme which was viewed in the Soviet Union by more than 100 million. The video film was shown only by the channels of the public television company PBS and no more but 10 million Americans could see it.

Talking to the TASS correspondent, professor of medicine of the Tufts University of Massachusetts J. Pastore told the TASS correspondent that he was one of the participants in the discussion and he could state most confidently that all the participants in the discussion were unanimous in their estimations: There will be no victors in a nuclear war, the whole of mankind will be the loser. Therefore the utmost should be made to avert it. Therefore, he said, he wanted so much that the greatest possible number of Americans, primarily those who stand at the helm of state politics, should see this programme, the participants in which presented convincing facts to confirm their estimations.

MOSCOW HOSTS WARSAW PACT THEORETICAL CONFERENCE

PM141543 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Theoretical Conference"]

[Text] A theoretical conference attended by generals and officers and devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and the international significance of the CPSU's experience in resolving the nationalities question has been held in Moscow at the headquarters of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The report delivered by Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, and the speeches of G. Kolev, G. Farkas, (V. Tsarob), S. Antos, D. Penescus, B. Kucera, A.P. Borisov and M.V. Proskurin, generals and officers of the Joint Armed Forces Staff, noted that the peoples of the Soviet Union are advancing to meet the 60th anniversary of the formation of their socialist state as a harmonious family rallied around the Communist Party and its Central Committee. The formation and successful development of the USSR is of lasting international significance. The magnetic force of the Soviet land's example has become a powerful stimulus in the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, addressed the conference.

MONOGRAPH ON IMPROVING ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT REVIEWED

PM301607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 82 Second Edition p 4

[Review by L. Zhmyrev: "Improving the Economic Management Mechanism"]

[Text] Over the years of socialist building the fraternal countries, the 26th CPSU Congress pointed out, have accumulated diverse positive experience in organizing production, management and the solution of national economic problems. The study and use of this experience are a vital task of the day. That is why attention is drawn by the publication of a monograph produced by an international collective of economists from the academies of sciences of the socialist countries -- Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. [footnote: Economic Mechanism of the Functioning of the Socialist Economy (Khozyastvennyy Mekhanizm Funktsionirovaniya Sotsialisticheskoy Ekonomiki) Moscow, Ekonomika Publishing House 1982. (a joint publication of Akademie Verlag, Berlin; the Economic and Legal Publishing House, Budapest; Ekonomika, Moscow; Academy, Prague; and Pratizdat, Sofia] From positions of Marxist-Leninist theory the work generalizes the experience of improving the economic mechanism in the socialist countries and the use of scientific principles and methods of the planned leadership of the economy, analyzes the problems which arise here and proposes ways of resolving them.

The items in the joint publication reflect, on the one hand, the process of the gradual rapprochment of the structures of the socialist countries' economic mechanisms and on the other the conservation and development of characteristic national features of their economies at the present stage. At the same time there is a convincing refutation of bourgeois theorists' allegations that economic transformations in the socialist community countries are "semireforms" and that the main reason for their "halfheartedness" and "incompleteness" is the socialist countries' refusal to transfer to the regulation of the economy in the pattern and likeness of the "self-regulating" market mechanism which operates in the countries of state-monopoly capital.

The CEMA countries are now supplementing the coordination of their plans with the harmonization of their economic policy as a whole. Under these conditions the publication of this work reflecting the overall position of the fraternal countries' economists on fundamental questions of the development of the socialist system of economic management is timely and useful.

CEMA EXPERTS DISCUSS INTEGRATION MEASURES

PM101555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A scientific coordination conference of specialists from CEMA countries has been held in Moscow. It was organized by the International Institute of Economic Problems of the World Socialist System and the International Scientific Research Institute of Management Problems.

Over a 3-day period specialist from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia exchanged opinions on questions of making the structures of national economic mechanisms more similar. The resolution of this task will help deepen socialist economic integration.

INTERELEKTRO COUNCIL SESSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

PM071611 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Cooperation Strenthens"]

[Text] The 19th session of the Council of Interelektro -- an international organization for economic, scientific and technical cooperation in the sphere of the electrical equipment industry -- was held in Moscow 25-26 November. Taking part in the session were representatives of the organization's member countries -- Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. A delegation from Cuba and representatives of the CEMA Secretariat and other international organizations also took part in the session.

Topical questions relating to the further development of economic, scientific and industry were examined. Particular attention was paid to the use of microprocessor technology, the development of electric drives for machine tools with numerical program control and industrial robots and other questions, as well as questions involved in expediting production's adoption of new standardized series of electrical equipment, on the basis of comprehensive international specialization and coproduction.

Decisions were adopted aimed at ensuring the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the 36th CEMA session. The session was charied by A.I. Mayorets, minister of the electrical equipment industry. The session took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

TROYANOVSKIY IN UN DEBATE ON RSA LESOTHO RAID

LD161034 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 16 TASS -- A session of the U.N. Security Council strongly criticized the racists' banditry in Lesotho and U.S. complicity with them. As 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki of Libya, a spokesman for the African caucus in the United Nations, has stated, regular acts of aggression in the south of Africa have not been stopped so far only because the imperialist powers completely support Pretoria, hoping to secure with its assistance their own interests in the south of the continent.

Oleg Troyanovskiy, the USSR's permanent representative to the United Nations, stated that Pretoria's latest aggression was not an isolated act but a new link in the long chain of incessant military operations, actually a permanent war, waged by South Africa against countries of the continent. During the past year the Security Council has denounced on more than one occasion South Africa's acts of aggression against Angola, Zambia, Mozambique and the Seychelles. All this shows that South Africa's policy represents a growing threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states and to international peace and security in the south of Africa.

It is clear to every reasonable person that the Pretoria regime would not have risked behaving so arrogantly if it did not rely on the direct and indirect, open and secret military, economic and diplomatic support of a number of Western countries, primarily the United States. The Soviet spokesman advocated resolute measures against South Africa in accordance with the U.N. Charter.

Pretoria's banditry was also denounced by the delegates of Uganda, Togo, Zaire, Ireland and other countries.

The Security Council will continue to discuss this question.

MATYASH ON U.S. 'OBSTRUCTIONIST STAND' AT UN

LD151218 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Matyash writes:

The attention of the delegates of the 37th General Assembly session is focused these days on the problems of averting the threat of nuclear war, easing international tensions and strengthening world peace and international security. New large-scale initiatives, put on the agenda by the Soviet Union and peace-loving non-aligned states, are aimed at solving these cardinal problems.

During the last days of the General Assembly session it adopted, by an overwhelming majority, a series of resolutions on disarmament designed to deliver the succeeding generations from the horrors of war, to stop the dangerous arms race and the slide-down to a nuclear catastrophe.

The United States alone continues to stick to its obstructionist stand, trying to substitute cold-war rhetorics for the discussion of serious international problems, especially that of curbing the arms race. The American delegation, acting under Washington's instructions, refused only at one General Assembly meeting to support ten major resolutions on the key problems of disarmament. In this way the White House again exposed itself in the eyes of the world public as a rabid opponent of disarmament and as an initiator of a campaign to sabotage any of U.N. efforts that could move the matter of disarmament off dead centre.

Such an obstructionist stand is needed by the Washington administration in order to justify its arms build-up programmes, unprecedented in peacetime, especially those for nuclear arms. An extremely dangerous spiral in the arms race is the planned deployment of MX missiles in the territory of the USA and of medium-range missiles in West Europe. This programme of Washington is aimed at upsetting the present military balance and achieving superiority over the Soviet Union.

It was not fortuitous that the General Assembly session stressed in its resolutions that the top priority tasks today are nuclear disarmament and elimination of all types of mass destruction weapons.

PRAVDA ON NATO SESSION, 'RELENTLESS' BUILDUP

LD160646 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 16 TASS -- "No matter how long the NATO leaders keep talking of their desire to improve relations with socialist states, NATO's current relentless military buildup speaks for itself", Vladislav Drobkov writes in PRAVDA. "The winter meetings of the guiding political and military NATO bodies which ended a few days ago in Brussels failed to make any substantial changes in the strategic course followed by the North Atlantic bloc", he notes.

"The communique and the attached list of measures in the armaments field approved by the Eurogroup of the bloc is a patent example of utmost hypocrisy of NATO's appeals for detente, the paper writes. The documents reaffirm the block's readiness to deploy nuclear missiles of the new generation in Europe. As is clear from the special document of the Eurogroup, extensive efforts are going to be made, it is planned to equip NATO armies with 550 new tanks and 450 other armored vehicles next year. Thousands of new anti-tank rockets will also be supplied to the NATO armies."

The bloating of military budgets of NATO countries is other proof of the current military buildup of the bloc, the article points out. "It follows from a NATO press release, that military expenditures of the allies reached almost 273 billion dollars in 1981. This year they are to top this staggering figure substantially. With each passing year the share of military spending in relation to the volumes of gross national products of the leading Western nations is growing. According to the NATO figures, in the current year this index is to reach 6.6 per cent in the United States, 5.3 per cent in Great Britain and 4.1 percent in France."

Special emphasis was made during the session of NATO's military bodies on the modernisation of conventional weapons systems. "NATO strategists are striving to use the latest breakthroughs in science and technology for the development of even more lethal types of armaments. The Military Planning Committee and after it NATO foreign ministers reviewed the plans for the use of the up-to-date technology and the newest types of weapons put forward by Gen. Rogers, supreme allied commander in Western Europe. U.S. NATO allies supported those plans as well".

WESTERN FINANCE MINISTERS MEET IN FRG

LD141556 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- In its commentary headlined "At Other Peoples' Expense" the newspaper PRAVDA is analysing the results of the meeting in Frankfurt am Main of finance ministers and governors of central banks of the USA, Japan, the FRG, Britain and France, who reached agreement on increasing the loan funds for the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

This measure, PRAVDA writes, has been taken in connection with a growth in recent years of the foreign debt of the developing countries. Presently their debt to the industrialised West has reached 540 billion dollars, while the solvency of the debtors declines from year to year.

This is a source of concern for the West, above all for private bankers, who took an active part in crediting the developing countries at a high interest rate in the seventies, the commentary stresses. Thus, the share of private banks in granting credits to the economically underdeveloped countries totalled 49 per cent of the latter's aggregate debt in 1973, and 57 per cent in 1981, having grown in terms of money from 48 to 245 billion dollars. While interest payment on loans was flowing continuously into their pockets, the Western bankers were silent.

Now that the foreign debt of some developing countries has reached an enormous size (thus, for example, Mexico has run into a debt of more than 80 billion dollars, Brazil -- 70 billion dollars, etc) and their solvency is called in question, the commentary says private banks have raised an alarm. They call on international financial organisations, including the IBRD [International Bank for Reconstruction and Development], IMF and others to increase crediting to the poorest debtor countries, so as to enable the latter to repay their debts.

An increase in loan funds under the present situation means only repumping money from the pockets of tax-payers in the Western countries into the safes of owners of private banks. This operation will serve no useful purpose for the developing countries, as many of them have already long received IMF credits only to repay the interest on their debts, which grow from year to year. Thus, PRAVDA writes in conclusion, the truth is once again borne out that monopoly capital always strives to resolve monetary-financial problems at the expense of other peoples and has a stake only in ensuring its own superprofits.

UN DELEGATE SHUSTOV ON INDIAN OCEAN AS PEACE ZONE

LD132030 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] New York December 13 TASS -- The U.N. General Assembly today adopted a resolution on "The Implementation of the Declaration on Declaring the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace."

Discussion of the zone of peace was proposed back in the past by non-aligned countries. At their initiative, the General Assembly adopted in 1971 a declaration announcing the Indian Ocean to be a zone of peace. However, because of the stiff resistance put up by Washington, the international community failed to adopt any practical measures to implement that declaration.

The Soviet delegate Vladimir Shustov stated the Soviet Union's support for the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. He said that, for its part, the USSR tabled additional proposals on reducing tensions in the Indian Ocean and on extending confidence-building measures to that region. The Soviet delegate denounced the obstructionist approach to the problem adopted by the United States. The United States, he said, strives to establish its military and political control over the region, to blackmail the developing states and to prevent implementation by them of socio-economic changes.

ARBATOV SPEECH TO U.S.-USSR TRADE COUNCIL PARLEY

PM130841 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 49 8 Dec 82 (Signed to Press 6 Dec 82) pp 1, 14

["Text" of speech delivered by Academician G. Arbatov during proceedings of American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council session held 15-18 November in Moscow: "We Are Not Losing Optimism; Trade and Politics in the Eighties" -- first paragraph is LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] As already reported, a session of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council [ASTEC] was held in Moscow 15-18 November. One of the conferences was devoted to a debate on the theme "The Role of Soviet-American Trade in the Eighties and Thereafter." Speakers on the American side were M. Forrestal, former president of ASTEC and a partner in the well-known legal firm of Sherman and Sterling, Congressmen W. Frenzel (Minnesota) and D. Bereuter (Nebraska) and U.S. Ambassador in Moscow A. Hartman (THE NEW YORK TIMES described his speech as being of unprecedented toughness). The speakers on the Soviet side included Academician G.A. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute. The text of his speech is published below.

We Marxists and communists naturally are in no doubt that American businessmen are capitalists and, as such, want to make profits. We realize that they, just like everyone else, are endowed with a sense of self-preservation: They want to survive, and sometimes they want that even more than they want profits. Both the former and the latter -- the wish to make profits and the desire for self-preservation -- seem to me to create for American businessmen an interest in the establishment of normal and secure Soviet-American relations.

I think your presence here is an indication that this interest is understood by a considerable section of the American business world. The very fact that the session is being held in Moscow during days of mourning and at such a difficult time for us is an indication that this interest is widely shared in the Soviet Union.

I don't think I should take up your time and attention by dealing with specific questions of trade itself. I am a dilettante in these matters, and you are professionals. I will talk about politics.

Not long before his death Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that we are now at a crossroads, as it were, and we will have to decide where to go now. If we choose the wrong road, we may travel to disaster. That is, I think, a very correct and accurate definition, and none of us must forget it when we assess what is now happening in the world.

In the last few days many people's hopes regarding the prospects of Soviet-American relations have revived. The dramatic nature of the moment, when events are prompting reflection on the most serious problems perturbine peopoe, may even have helped in a way.

There are certainly other reasons for the new surge of hopes that everything will at last change for the better. I too would like to hope and, of course, I want that very much. But at the same time we must be realists: Many people here have already called for that.

It is for this reason that I would like to dwell in rather more detail on the theme of realism. I entirely agree with the premise that trade does not develop in a vacuum. I would go further. Politics and trade are closely linked. When detente began in Soviet-American relations, for instance, we viewed trade -- and believe me, I know this reliably -- not only from the standpoint of the economic advantages it could yield but also from the standpoint of its influence on the political sphere.

We believed that the development of trade between the USSR and the United States would create a kind of economic foundation for normal political relations. We also regarded the development of trade as a very effective confidence-building measure in no way inferior perhaps to the notification of military maneuvers or the invitation of observers to them.

Unfortunately, our trade with the United States did not have time to become a sufficiently strong stabilizer of political relations, which in fact made it possible to turn it into the opposite, into an additional instrument for the destruction of confidence. I am referring to the attempts to impose all kinds of embargoes, sanctions, bans and so forth on us. It is from the angle of this historical experience that I often think: What on earth awaits us in the eighties?

I am sure that in the current decade trade will experience serious political influence, there's no escaping that. Although in turn trade, once it gets beyond a certain point, may have a very important reverse influence on policy and political relations. I think that if we do get beyond that point, we will be able to view our future and the future of our children and grandchildren with much greater confidence.

What can be expected of politics in the eighties? To be honest, I can offer no forecast on this score today. We certainly have no future outside detente, outside peaceful coexistence. In fact we have no acceptable alternative to normal good relations. Sooner or later we will come to an understanding of that thesis, and therefore to the relations themselves too. But no one can be confident that we will live to see this, live to see it not in the sense of the lifespan that fate has allotted us, but in the sense of whether we, with you, will succeed in avoiding disaster until the aforementioned truth becomes generally recognized and determines policy. I am not saying that for the sake of sowing pessimism. But over the course of the last few years we have indeed approached danger, the point beyond which events may get out of control. We must take this very seriously if we want to avoid this disaster.

In the last few days I have met many of my old American friends and acquaintances in connection with the ASTEC session. They have said that their impression is that something seems to be beginning to change for the better. Something has happened, of course, and something positive too. I think it is a good thing that ASTEC has met. It seems to me that it is an important event and shows that many Americans (and Soviet people, too, of course) understand the fundamental interests of their countries and their peoples. It is good that Washington has lifted the sanctions connected with the "gas for pipes" deal. We assessed positively the American leaders' expression of condolences on the death of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the fact that the U.S. President personally visited the Soviet Embassy and sent the U.S. vice president and secretary of state to Moscow. We have carefully followed the words spoken in this connection, and the positive [khoroshiye] words we have greeted positively.

But if I were asked if I could assess these facts as evidence of the abandonment by the United States of a policy that in our country -- I must be frank with you -- is seen as a policy of cold war and as a course of a headlong arms race and of unbounded -- mortal, as the saying goes -- enmity? [sentence as published] Or is what has happened in the last few days merely a maneuver aimed at reassuring the public at large and the allies so that they do not prevent this policy of total enmity from being pursued in the future? If I were asked those questions, I would honestly say that as yet I have no answer.

My doubts about what the aforementioned facts actually mean have strengthened even more as a result of what I have just heard here from Ambassador Hartman, who repeated the traditional accusations against the USSR.

I am compelled to answer some of these accusations.

The ambassador claimed that the Soviet Union has increased its military budget by 4 percent annually (according to official American statements, this has been going on for over 20 years now). Where do both the U.S. Government and the ambassador get these figures? Probably from the same place that was once the source of the figures that formed the basis of the legend of the U.S. lag in terms of missiles thought up in the early sixties. I would remind you: It was later admitted in the United States that at the moment of the birth of this legend the Soviet Union had only a few intercontinental missiles. Yet under the plan adopted on the basis of the legend, the United States manufactured 1,000 Minuteman missiles and 41 submarines each carrying 16 Polaris.

We once calculated that if the American figures were correct, we would now have to be speanding almost 70 percent of our budget on military needs. Believe me, that is simply a physical impossibility in our country, where the state budget pays for practically all the capital investments, almost all the housing construction, spending on social needs, medical services, education, and so forth. I would remind you that in our most terrible year of 1942 -- and I understand that some of the Americans here were in the Soviet Union then, in that terrible year when our country was pouring out its lifeblood and was literally on the verge of universal famine -- we spent 59 percent of the budget on military needs.

What are these calculations worth, and on what basis does Washington make them?

And why are they now talking to us about Afghanistan? We can mention other countries in reply. But, irrespective of each person's sympathies and antipathies, can all this be taken as an argument against the strengthening of peace, detente and the development of cooperation?

And what has Poland got to do with this? What exactly do they want from us in Poland? That we overthrow General Jaruzelski and install Walesa in power? In general, I think that the United States has now created over Poland a wave of hypocrisy whose like we have not seen before -- as it has over the issue of human rights. America has many countries close to it politically which it could influence very effectively, including with regard to human rights -- Chile, Turkey, Pakistan and many others. Let the United States show concern for human rights there. And in Lebanon, say, where it is actually supporting the worst violators of those rights.

The whole U.S. reasoning is unconvincing so far as we are concerned. We cannot take America the way it is depicted by Reverend Falwell, the head of the notorious extreme rightwing organization Moral Majority. We somehow cannot see the United States as a teacher of lofty morality who, in his snow white innocence, has the right to brand others and to make his own standards of conduct universal. We remember Vietnam, we remember the fate of the Black Americans and the Indians, we remember Watergate and the other scandals, and we remember much else besides. We do not understand why the Americans are trying to teach the Poles about what they should do with trade unions, yet will not try to apply measures of justice to their own air traffic controllers, not to mention the millions of unemployed and underprivileged.

In short, it would be better for the Americans not to adopt such a pose. We are not going to lecture them on morality, although there is much we dislike about the United States. But we must not be lectured either and, even more, prior conditions must not be put forward for the normalization of relations.

Because of the reduction in the number of telephone channels, Mr Ambassador said, it is more difficult for businessmen to do business with the USSR. Surely it is much more difficult for them to do that business because of the bans, sanctions and restrictions? Why mention telephones! If there is the opportunity to do business and to conclude deals, we'll get in touch with you U.S. businessmen somehow -- by telephone or, if necessary, even via communications satellites. No deal has yet been wrecked because of telephones, and no deal will be wrecked either. Let other things not impede us.

If anyone should speak of such difficulties today, it is not the Americans. I have learned from my own experience what it means to obtain a visa to enter America now and what obstacles are created to normal contacts. So you should not throw stones if you're sitting in a glass house.

Believe me, originally I did not want to embark on a polemic. But sometimes it is hard to remain silent -- such serious problems have been raised.

I don't know what premise the United States is proceeding from in continuing the course of exacerbating relations with the USSR. Much has been written to the effect that some people in America think that we are on the verge of economic calamity and other troubles. I want to assure you, in Mark Twain's expression, that rumors of our death are premature, we are very much alive and we intend to go on living. Of course, we do have problems, as do you and everybody else. But let's proceed from the premise that both we and you will go on living. If you proceed from a different premise, there is no need to do anything, of course. But if we want to solve the existing problems, we must proceed from the premise that we are alive.

Please don't misunderstand the reason why what has happened in the last few days, taken as a whole, has prompted in us not so much hope as a certain caution [nastorozhennost]. Of course we are carefully watching every good word and every good gesture from America. And I want to assure you that it will not be in vain, that it will be noticed and that the decisionmakers will pay attention to it.

But the problem is this: You see, when a country that has virtually declared war on us -- trade, economic, technological and political war -- has accelerated the arms race and so forth, when that country wants to normalize relations, it certainly shouldn't do so by putting forward prior conditions and demanding of others that they first change their policy for the sake of normalization. Still less should it put forward ultimatums, essentially demanding our capitulation in all directions, demanding something that it has been unable to obtain by the most shameless pressure.

We will not do that, there must be no illusions. We will not buy a kind fatherly smile from the U.S. President at the price of betraying our allies and friends. We will not pay for the gracious abandonment of trade sanctions by refashioning our society in line with American wishes. Nor will we embark on unilateral disarmament as payment for people starting to speak politely with us, as customary in good society.

I reiterate once again: We are in favor of good relations with the United States and we are not demanding in the name of the readiness to establish them apologies for the injustices that have been done to us, we are not presenting any ultimatums to the United States. But at the same time we do not think that we owe you anything. We do not think that it is only by changing that we can be worthy of an end to the quarrel.

I have heard some of my American friends here say that both sides must take part in organizing relations. I agree with that, both sides, of course. But what are you awaiting from us now? We have always said: Let's normalize relations and continue talks. Let's return to detente. We are in favor of meetings at all levels and of the serious discussion of existing problems. It was not we who changed our line. It was not we who imposed trade sanctions, canceled flights, ended talks and abandoned agreements.

We are prepared to work in improving relations on equal terms. But don't expect us to first create an idyll on earth, don't demand that we do so. In the first place, an idyll can scarcely be created in conditions of tension, an arms race and cold war. But even if that were possible, there would seem to be no point in improving relations with you under conditions of a universal idyll. Why try when everything is so fine?

I merely wanted to recall that in 1972, when a really big shift began, there was no idyll in our relations. The United States was fighting the war in Vietnam. There were 500,000 American troops there. The Vietnamese were our friends and they were being killed by American weapons, while we were supplying weapons to our Vietnamese friends and some Americans -- both we and you know this -- were being killed by our weapons. And our people in Hanoi, Haiphong and elsewhere were being killed with American weapons. Under those conditions, when, moreover, a provocative gesture was made -- bombing raids on Hanoi were resumed and the mining of Haiphong was begun -- we were faced with the question: to hold a summit meeting or not? We decided it should be held. Held precisely because relations were acute and dangerous. And that was the correct decision. That opened the way for detente and made it possible to conclude the first SALT agreement. I think we must learn at least some lessons from history.

Pease don't take everything I've said as pessimism. I was simply compelled to answer certain arguments. We are not losing optimism. I am sure that we will secure a bright future provided only that we are intelligent enough to live and see it. There is no alternative to that, except the most terrible -- general nuclear catastrophe. I remember a remark by Mao Zedong (don't find it strange that I should quote Mao Zedong here -- he did sometimes hit on felicitous expressions). He said the following, for instance: A table won't budge unless you move it. The same can be said of the prevailing situation. It will indeed not change unless we try to change it. I think that that is now the duty of each of us, and I think that everyone who has come to the conference in Moscow has come feeling that something has got to be done.

KORNILOV ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY CSCE FINAL ACT

LD150016 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1315 GMT 14 Dec 82

["Helsinki: Who Is Against?" by TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Dec (TASS) -- I have in front of me two documents. One of them is the Final Act adopted at the security and cooperation conference in Helsinki, which in its first lines stresses that participating states are full of determination "to expand, deepen and move forward and make firm the process of detente." The second is a recent speech by U.S. President Reagan, in which he, in discussion of his "striving for peace," announced Washington's intention to deploy 100 new MX ballistic nuclear missiles, intended for use as first-strike weapons. This decision by the President is fully a part of the global foreign policy course of the United States, which considers force as almost the only key factor of its foreign policy. But how, one wonders, does such a militaristic action tie up with Washington's pledge, whose signature stands under the Helsinki act, to expand and deepen detente?

This is just one of many examples which show what a huge bottomless gulf divides Washington's words, which are not spared in practice. The pivotal point which brings together the entirety of the Helsinki accords in precisely the idea of detente, and surely the essence of the pivot of the political line followed by the United States not only does not accord with this idea, it utterly contradicts it. In fact, what are the distinguishing features of this course? It is a line directed by any means, at any cost, toward breaking up the approximate parity of forces which has developed in the world, and, by providing themselves with a more authentic and sharper nuclear sword, dictating their will to sovereign states and peoples. This is the unbridled arms race: It is sufficient to recall that the U.S. military budget in just 1 year has risen by 44 billion. [no currency as received] In the 1983 financial year it is to reach $263 billion. These are persistent attempts to transform West Europe into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage, deploying almost 600 new American missiles targeted on the USSR, its allies and friends.

The participants in the Helsinki forum proclaimed the principle of equal rights and the right of peoples to decide their own destiny, and the principle of the non-use of force nor of the threat of force. But how can these principles be reconciled with the fact that the United States, having enmeshed the planet in a web of 2,500 American military bases and installations, is taking the line of forcing tension, is stubbornly counting on "forceful methods in politics"? We won't turn to history, which testifies that in the period 1946-75 alone the United States resorted directly or indirectly to the use of force or threatened other countries with military intervention 215 times in order to attain their self-seeking political aims. But is it not a hegemonistic desire to dominate independent states which has dictated, for instance, such facts of the present day as the underclared war launched by the Unites States against revolutionary Afghanistan or the American-Israeli aggression in the Lebanon which was crowned with bloody orgies and genocide against the Arab people of Palestine?

Some people in Washington love to hold forth with or without reason on the theme of the Helsinki principles and of human rights, trying, without any foundation at all, to depict themselves in the role as some king of "champions" of these rights. But the main, fundamental human right is the right of life. And it is upon this sacred right that the Washington strategists are encroaching, having developed the cannibalistis concepts of "preemptive," "limited" and "protracted" nuclear wars, rejecting out of hand any peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race.

TASS CARRIES PRAVDA 'EDITORIAL ARTICLE' ON DRA

LD152240 Moscow TASS in English 2230 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 2210 GMT carries this item, also describing it as an a "article" (statya). TASS in Russian at 2256 GMT in its press review refers to this item, describing it as an "editorial article" (redaktsionnaya statya).]

[Text] Moscow December 16 TASS -- Follows the full text of an article published in today's PRAVDA under the title "Who Opposes a Political Settlement of the Afghan Problem".

One of the questions discussed by the foreign ministers at the recent session of the NATO Council in Brussels was Afghanistan. In the final communique, the session's participants spoke out in favour of "respect for the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan" and even for a "political solution" to the Afghan problem.

Can it be that the NATO circles have, at last, recognised the futility of the West's policy vis-a-vis Afghanistan? Can it be that in the West there has prevailed a sense of realism and that it has seriously decided to embark on the road of settlement to the Afghan problem?

Facts indicate, however, that this is not the case. The question of Afghanistan was raised in order to crudely distort the real situation in that region, to slander the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and to justify the line of interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, pursued by the USA and some of its allies.

If the NATO leaders pursued different intentions, if their deeds matched their calls for a "political settlement and respect for the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan", they would not use late December 1979 as a point of departure in tracing the course of events. The fact is that interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, imperialist interference, has a longer history.

We shall not speak about the events of the twenties, the thirties or the forties. We shall only recall that the first centres for subversive activity intended to destabilise the situation in Afghanistan were set up in the territory of Pakistan, in the area of the city Peshawar, back in the first half of the seventies. It was precisely at that time that there arose, with the support of the subversive services of imperialism, a "fronde", [as received] formally spearheaded against the government of Daud. In actual fact, however, the plans of the conspirators went much further. They were not happy at the neutrality of Afghanistan and its course of goodneighborliness with the Soviet Union.

In June 1975 an armed rebellion was attempted in the country with, as was thought in Kabul not without foundation, the complicity of the CENTO bloc countries. The rebellion was suppressed, but interference in Afghan affairs continued. It assumed an especially broad scope after the 1978 national-democratic revolution.

The April Revolution was a natural result and an objective necessity of the development of Afghan society. The people strove to break away from the medieval dark, and to doff the shackles of feudalism. Millions of peasants demanded land and water. People felt a thirst for knowledge and literacy, and wanted a right to take part in deciding their on destiny. The revolution posed no threat to neighbouring states. The forces and energies of the Afghan people were directed by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan to solving long-overdue internal problems.

The imperialist circles received the April Revolution as a fresh blow to their plans to draw Afghanistan into the orbit of anti-Soviet policy. They harbored schemes to restore pre-revolutionary ways and to mothball the country's backwardness. From the very beginning, subversive operations against Democratic Afghanistan aimed at imposing upon the Afghan people a reactionary regime that would serve imperialist interests in the Middle East, interests alient to the Afghan people.

And when the shah's throne in Iran, and with it the American military positions in the Middle East, began to wobble, the financial and military aid to the Afghan counter-revolution was sharply increased. It was then that, like mushrooms after rain, there began to grow, in Pakistan and Iran, camps and bases for military training of mercenaries who began to be sent to Afghanistan by thousands and tens of thousands. It was no coincidence that the first major armed rebellion against the democratic regime in the Afghan city of Herat occurred in March 1979, when the shah fled Iran and when the quarter-century U.S. domination ended in that country. It was as if Washington was sending out a signal that the United States would look for a replacement to Iran to serve as a U.S. outpost.

At that time American officials engaged in lavish predictions of cardinal changes in Afghanistan and in the emergence there of "favorable opportunities" for the USA. They were, probably, sure that such changes were just around the corner. Sea and air bridges were already in the process of organization for getting weapons into Pakistan, including weapons of Soviet make for Egypt which were then passed off as "trophies". In the period between June and November 1979 alone, U.S. advisers trained over 30 thousand mercenaries in the camps and bases in Pakistan. By later 1979 the total numerical strength of the bandit formations armed and equipped by the international reaction already exceeded 100 thousand.

The leaders of the USA, of other NATO countries, and the Government of Pakistan were perfectly aware of all this. But up to this very day they deliberately pretend to believe that Democratic Afghanistan's applying to the Soviet Union for assistance was something unexpected and extraordinary. Afghanistan became victim of an unprovoked imperialist aggression, against which an undeclared war was unleashed in the most brazen and cynical form. Blatantly trampling underfoot the universally recognized international norms and the principles of the U.N. Charter, the United States actually embarked upon the road of aggression and interference in the internal Afghan affairs, refusing to recognise the Afghan people's inalienable right to build its life according to its wishes.

The Soviet Union's decision to give assistance to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan under the 1978 Treaty on Friendship, Goodneighbourliness and Cooperation was taken at a time when there was a threat to the very independent existence of that state, a threat to its territorial integrity. The USSR extended a hand of assistance to a neighbour defending democratic changes against the encroachments of external counter-revolution, also guided by the interests of assuring security of its southern borders. In the process, it was officially announced from the very beginning that the military assistance had a limited and temporary nature. The Soviet Union was not going and is not going to make Afghanistan into a base against other countries, and expressed a readiness to withdraw its troops upon agreement with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan without delay as soon as foreign interference in Afghan affairs has ceased and guarantees of non-resumption of such interference in the future have been given. The Soviet Union is interested in seeing Afghanistan remaining a neutral and a non-aligned state and its good neighbour. Since then, nothing has changed in this principled Soviet position.

The DRA Government exercises restraint in planning and carrying out its military measures against the gangs of interventionists. It tries to see to it that the crisis does not spread wider. It does not use its lawful right of pursuit of the bandit formations when they are returning to their foreign operational bases.

The DPA Government does not respond to provocations and holds open the avenue for a political settlement of outstanding problems with the Governments of Pakistan and Iran. Its practical proposals regarding holding the necessary negotiations with the view to restoring peace and tranquility in the region were repeatedly formulated and transmitted to the parties concerned.

With great difficulty, it has proved possible to begin Afghan-Pakistani negotiations through a representative of the U.N. secretary general. The negotiating table serves to test the real intentions and the value of the declaration on respect for the universally recognised international principles, and the desire to live in peace.

If the process of a political settlement is developing extremely slowly, this is above all because the leadership of Pakistan behaves inconsistently. Judging by facts, Islamabad is primarily guided by considerations of expediency, by a desire to squeeze maximum benefit from the "generosity" which is being displayed by the USA and some other countries with respect to the anti-Afghan forces.

It is not fortuitous that Washington engages in exaggerated praising of Pakistan as an important bastion, a "frontline state" and by invoking an alleged frontline status of Pakistan wishes to obtain there military bases and the rights to use its ports and airfields, to set up storage facilities for pre-positioning heavy weapons, etc. In brief, using the events around Afghanistan, the USA would like to fasten Pakistan to its aggressive strategy and to assign to it an important role within the framework of the "central command" being set up in a vast area including the Near and the Middle East and the area of the Indian Ocean.

This is the substance of Washington's approach to the Afghan problem. This is the rationale behind the U.S. activities for a number of years. The U.S. Administration needs to have, by hook or by crook, tensions and conflicts. Aggressive circles in the United States need the lie about a "Soviet threat" in order to penetrate into the area, to deploy their military positions there, and to set up a centre of their military presence. It is clear that if settlements are found to the conflict situations such as the Iranian-Iraqi war, the Middle East crisis or the interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, it would be much more difficult to implement these schemes. Imperialism and colonialism find it more congenial to their designs if weapons thunder and blood is spilled.

The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin American know this "handwriting" well. They have not forgotten the atrocities and lawlessness perpetrated in their countries by the "champions of freedom." A member of a bandit group captured committing a crime made the following admission before a Kabul court: "During the training in a camp near the city of Peshawar, we were told to burn down schools, to destroy mosques, to kill mullahs, and to carry out all these acts in a manner that would place the government forces under suspicion." And thus the paid mercenaries engage in terror against the representatives of authorities, doctors, the clergy, workers and peasants -- against all those who have taken the side of the revolution, who strive for a better life in conditions of justice. the rampages of the bandits in Afghanistan have resulted in the destruction of a half of school buildings and many public buildings. Industrial enterprises, communications lines and irrigation systems became targets for subversion.

Official Washington spokesmen refer to these invading bandits as "freedom fighters," "defenders of the Afghan national indentity." They are abdundantly supplied with weapons, including grenade-throwers, anti-air machineguns and missile complexes, recoiless weapons and chemical ammunition. And now the purveyors of weapons already boast of this. In U.S. Congress resolutions are tabled calling on the Reagan administration to broaden this sort of aid and support for the mercenaries of imperialism.

This is what lies behind the formulations concerning Afghanistan in the communique of the Brussels session of NATO. That is why the USA needed to railroad the Afghan issue for discussion by the meeting of foreign ministers.

Democratic Afghanistan is fighting for its sovereign rights and interests, and there is no doubt that it wil be successful. The post-revolutionary years, difficult as they were because of the schemes of external enemies and internal reaction, were marked by big and important accomplishments in the socioeconomic restructuring of the Afghan society. Without fear of exaggeration, one can say that during the less than five years after the April Revolution the Afghan people have traversed a longer road than in the many preceding decades. Illiteracy, which previously was almost total, is being successfully eliminated in the country. Groundwork is being laid for the national economy. Hundreds of thousands of peasants have received for the first time a possibility to work on their own land. Water, without which life is impossible, became the heritage of all people. The working people participate in tackling the essential tasks, in shaping the country's policy.

The greater are the successes of the people's Afghanistan, the more furious imperialist propaganda gets in its attempts to falsify the development of events. The information services of NATO, and above all of the United States of America specialise in spreading all kinds of fabrications regarding the situation in and around Afghanistan. Renegades, thrown by the Afghan people out of the country, also strive to make their contribution. The base means and methods of both are known: It is spreading slander through bourgeois press. But the very life of the Afghan people gives the lie to the slander.

The revolution is developing in Afghanistan and the process is irreversible because it is a people's revolution, because the support and solidarity of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the progressive forces of the world are on the side of the Afghan people and its government.

The undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan is part of the crimes committed by imperialist reaction against the liberation and peace-loving forces. As has repeatedly been the case in the past, those who vainly hope to deprive the Afghan people of its gains meet with a firm and resolute rebuff. Democratic Afghanistan and its friends will be able to defend their interests, to defend Afghanistan's right to independence and independent development, the right to social progress. The earlier this is understood by Afghanistan's foes, the better.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan keeps the door open for a political settlement. The road to it lies through effective discontinuance of the intervention from without, through the achievement of agreements between the Government of Afghanistan and those of its neighbours. The basis for such a settlement is available -- it is formulated in the well-known proposals of the DRA Government of May 1980 and August 1981, which gained broad support of international public. The question of withdrawal of the Soviet military contingent temporary staying in DRA territory can be considered within the context of such a settlement.

U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE URGES AID TO DRA 'BANDITS'

Draft Resolution Adopted

LD151034 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 15 TASS -- American legislators continue interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan by encouraging counter-revolutionary gangs fighting against its lawful government. A fresh proof of this was the adoption by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Tuesday of a provocative draft resolution urging the Reagan administration to give material aid to the bandits.

The authors of this draft resolutions, which was submitted to the Senate towards the end of September, do not conceal that by this "aid" they mean first of all arms shipments. This was admitted directly by a Senator Paul Tsongas at a press conference some time ago.

It is no secret to anyone that the United States is actively arming the Afghan bandits operating from the territory of Pakistan. Now the American legislators are trying to "legalise" this interference by the USA in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

Trushin Comment

LD152050 Moscow TASS in English 1601 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- TASS news analyst Yuriy Trushin writes:

Last Tuesday the Senate Foreign Relations Committee called on the Reagan administration to step up "support" for the Afghan counter-revolution entrenched in Pakistan. The brazen armed interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is being elevated by the Reagan administration and the U.S. Senate to the rank of national policy. They decide on making available to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries as much weapons and money as "the USA deems necessary" for an "effective" struggle against the April Revolution.

Facts, however, seem to indicate that neither the blind hatred of imperialist reaction and counter-revolution for the new social system in Afghanistan and its progressive socio-economic changes, nor millions of dollars, pounds, francs, Saudi rials or Pakistani rupees cannot halt the process of progressive changes in new Afghanistan.

In the four odd years, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan made important strides in the socio-political and economic development. The recent tenth plenum of the Central Committee of the PDPA took note of the real successes and the positive changes in the party, society, the state and the economy. The inevitability of the evenutal defeat of counter-revolution became more evident. Despite the subversion waged from abroad, the industrial enterprises, transport and construction organizations show stable performance, and the farming season is being successfully completed.

The growth, in the past four years, of the PDPA ranks from 18 to 80 thousand indicates that the working people of Afghanistan actively support the party and the people's authorities.

The Afghan Government's decrees on the land and water reform, during which 300 thousand formerly landless peasants received free from the state 800 thousand hectares of land, on the development the economy, on the equality and unity of all the nationalities and tribes of the country, on the enforcement of law and order, on elimination of illiteracy, on the full respect by the new people's authorities for the Moslem religion, on amnesty for those who were deceived by counter-revolution and imperialist propaganda and took up arms against the people's power, convincingly attest to the fact that the April Revolution is confident of its strength and that it is both accepted and supported by the broad segments of the Afghan people -- the peasantry, workers, intelligentsia and clergy.

At present one can already confidently speak about the success of the agrarian policy of the PDPA and the Government of Afghanistan. This policy, for instance, brought about an increase by 3.3 billion afghani of the average annual growth output of agriculture in the four post-revolutionary years over the previous five-year period.

Much has been done to raise industrial output to improve the living conditions for the working people of town and countryside and labour legislation has been enacted. Housing construction is underway and tens of thousands of workers and peasants united in trade unions and cooperatives.

The Treaty on Friendship, Goodneighbourliness and Cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, signed in December 1978, provided a new powerful impetus to all-round cooperation between the two countries. At present, with the economic and technical cooperation of the Soviet Union, about 170 projects of great economic importance have been built or are under construction in Afghanistan.

The successes of the Afghan people in building a new life would have been even more significant if the imperialist forces lead by the USA ended their subversive activities and the "undeclared war" against Afghanistan. Time has shown the futility of the attempts of the United States and its Western allies, as well as of the counter-revolutionary rabble, to prevent Afghanistan's normalisation of its traditionally friendly relations with Pakistan and Iran. By demonstrating its will for peace and goodneighborliness the DRA Government, in its statements of May 14, 1980, and August 24, 1981, tabled flexible and sufficiently realistic proposals which can provide a durable basis for a comprehensive settlement around Afghanistan and normalisation of its relations with its neighbors. Correctness of this foreign policy of the Afghan Government is vindicated today by the present-day life and successes of the Afghan people in building a new society, and by the people's optimism and confidence in the future.

KARMAL ADDRESSES PARTY PLENUM ON SUCCESSES

LD141900 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Kabul December 14 TASS -- Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has addressed the 10th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan here.

Positive changes have taken place in the party, society and the state during the period since the party's national conference, he said. The prestige and influence of the party are constantly growing. The political and organizational work among the mass of the population has been invigorated on the basis of the party's program of action and the decisions of the 9th plenary meeting of its Central Committee and the situation continues to be normalised in the country, Babrak Karmal stressed. The inevitability of the eventual defeat of counterrevolution has become even more obvious. Industry and transport are working more steadily. There is every reason to look forward to the successful completion of the farming season.

Our international positions are growing stronger, Babrak Karmal stressed. The process of political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan has begun contrary to the intrigues of the reactionary forces. All this forcefully illustrates the correctness of the political course of our country. We look into the future with confidence and optimism.

The policy of the party and its entire activities, meeting the vital interests of workers, farmers, all the working people, Babrak Karmal continued, have made it possible to win over to the party's side the mass of the population. At the time of the April Revolution the party had about 18,000 members. Today its strength is more than 80,000 members and candidate members. This is a good result. It forcefully shows, the Afghan leader stated, that the working people of Afghanistan believe in the party and actively support it, and that is why they join it.

NHAN DAN REJECTION OF CW ALLEGATIONS CITED

PM101211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report from A. Cherepanov "World Today" feature: "Slander Exposed"]

[Text] The "new data on chemical warfare in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan" collected by Washington are merely new slanderous fabrications. That is how NHAN DAN describes the recently published U.S. State Department "report," TASS reports.

It is significant, the article notes, that the "report" made its appearance after the United States accused of "powerlessness" the group of UN experts who in 2 years found no confirmation whatever of the fantasies of Washington's propaganda machine. The results of the commission's work came as a slap in the face for the White House, so the American Administration concocted another forgery through the efforts of the CIA and the State Department. This is based either on unconfirmed statements by anonymous sources or on malicious slander from bandits and counterrevolutionaries. This forgery is incapable of misleading public opinion. It is common knowledge that it is American imperialism that used chemical weapons on a large scale in the Vietnam war, used bacteriological weapons in Korea and Cuba and is now supplying toxins to the bandits in Afghanistan and its stooges in El Salvador, NHAN DAN stresses.

WEEKLY ON USSR-LAO ECONOMIC TIES, COOPERATION

PM151657 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 49, Dec 82 (Signed to Press 29 Nov 82) p 21

[Yu. Mikheyev article under the rubric "In the Socialist Countries": "Laos: Building Socialism"]

[Excerpts] The Lao people's heroic 30-year struggle for freedom and independence ended with the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] on 2 December 1975. Under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] the republic's working people embarked on the fundamental restructuring of society, and a new era began in the history of the Lao people -- the era of building socialism, bypassing the capitalist stage of development.

Soviet-Lao cooperation is developing and now embraces practically all spheres of political and economic life. The CPSU and the Soviet state firmly adhere to a policy of developing relations with the LPRP and the Lao Republic in every possible way for the good of the Soviet and Lao peoples and in the interests of strengthening the socialist countries' unity and cohesion.

Cooperation is being carried on successfully in developing transport and supply lines, communications, the construction materials and construction industries, forestry and agriculture, in carrying out geological prospecting work, in the public health sphere, in training national cadres. Special attention is devoted to the priority tasks of creating and strengthening the material base of the state transportation, construction, road building and bridges building organizations and of agriculture, developing the export sectors of the national economy and also broadening the teaching base for the training of national cadres.

During the first 2 years of the current 5-year plan the construction of an agricultural equipment repair workshop was completed with the Soviet Union's assistance; the first stage of a tin-extracting enterprise was restored; geological prospecting work was carried out for raw materials for a brick plant and a cement plant;

two road building teams and one bridge building team and two stone quarries were provided with equipment and materials; and engineering surveys have been completed, feasibility studies drawn up and plans compiled for a number of other projects.

Two large bridges are being built on one of the country's main roads with the Soviet Union's assistance, as are a 150-bed hospital, a polytechnic and the (Latsen) state farm. Equipment and materials are being provided for the state construction and transportation organizations and to equip the university, three vocational and technical schools, the veterinary service, the meteorological service, an agricultural technical school and agrochemical laboratories and for other projects and types of work.

A ground station has been built for the Intersputnik communications system, and equipment is being supplied for a medium-wave radio station.

Assistance is being given in the training of national cadres of workers and specialists on cooperation projects and by means of instructing Lao citizens in the USSR.

The successful development of Soviet-Lao cooperation is largely promoted by the activity of the Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR. Set up in February 1979, the commission has held three sessions. The next session will take place in Vientiane, the Lao capital, in December 1982.

Soviet-Lao cooperation is contributing to the restoration and onward development of the LPDR national economy and to the creation of a material and technical base for the building of socialism in the country and the raising of the population's living standards.

LAO DEPUTY PREMIER ON ECONOMY, FOREIGN POLICY

LD151301 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 December, Second Edition, carries on page 4 a 1,100-word dispatch entitled "Following the Road of Creation" from PRAVDA's correspondent Ye. Fadeyev assessing social and economic successes achieved by, and tasks facing, the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] on the country's seventh anniversary. The article cites remarks made by Sali Vongkhamsao, party Central Committee secretary, deputy premier and chairman of the LPDR State Planning Committee, on "shortcomings" and "errors" in ideological education work with cadres discussed at the Third Lao People's Revolutionary Party Congress: "Instances of subjectivism had been allowed to occur in the economic sphere. The fact that some ministries and departments had become cumbersome and unwieldly was discussed. Measures for remedying these negative phenomena and improving party and economic work were outlined."

The author goes on to cite Vongkhamsao's remarks on foreign policy: "In the foreign policy sphere, Laos will continue to consolidate cooperation with Vietnam and Kampuchea both in the general interests of Indochina's three fraternal states and for the good of each of these countries. The LPDR seeks to expand ties with India. We are in favor of relations with the ASEAN member states founded on mutual respect, independence, sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs.

"I would like to dwell on the LPDR's relations with the USSR in particular. The number of collaborative projects is increasing yearly, as is the volume of Soviet deliveries, especially of machine tools, fuel, construction materials and consumer goods. Our two countries' national economic plans are being coordinated for the period 1981-85. Our staunch friendship with the USSR is a reliable factor in the successful construction of the foundations of socialism in Laos. We hold in high regard the support which the Soviet Union gives the LPDR's peace-loving initiatives aimed at improving the climate in Southeast Asia."

MARSHAL KULIKOV MEETS WITH JARUZELSKI IN POLAND

LD161020 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0850 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Dec (TASS) -- W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, has received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Treaty member states, who is in Poland.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN POLISH-U.S. RELATIONS VIEWED

LD151852 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] What has prompted the decision of the Polish Government to revise the volume and procedure of scientific and cultural cooperation with the United States? Here is a dispatch from our correspondent in Warsaw:

The corresponding government statement provides a reply to this question. This, it says, is a forced measure. It was taken because special services in the United States use scientific and cultural cooperation for intelligence and subversive purposes to the detriment of the interests and sovereign rights of Poland. What is meant above all is the so-called U.S. Information Agency. It has long since been noticed that the agency is engaged in activity which has nothing to do with normal cultural exchanges and it carries out such activity with regard to many countries, including developing ones.

But let us return to Polish-American relations. They are anything but normal. Polish papers compare the tone and manner the Washington administration has taken toward Poland with the habits of a cowboy from the Wild West: rudeness and commanding notes and statements, discrimination and the rupture of agreements in the trade and economic sphere, and attempts to make the sovereign Polish state behave the way Washington wants it to.

Here are some of the measures the Washington administration has taken in the past year to punish the Polish Government: It seized some of the traditionally Polish coal markets; it banned the delivery (?to) Poland of feed for poultry farms; introduced an embargo on the shipment to Poland of various raw materials, half-finished products and parts for industry; restricted a treaty of fisheries; severed agreements on air communications; suspended contacts with Polish organizations even in medicine; and finally, in disregard of earlier agreement, refused Poland most favored nation treatment in trade.

It is obvious that as it took all these decisions Washington fully realized that they were aimed against the entire Polish people, that their purpose was to prevent Poland from coping with its crisis. As the Polish leader, Wojciech Jaruzelski, observed earlier this month, the only status of a most favored nation Washington has for Poland is a record number of inflammatory calls coming in an endless stream from subversive radio stations. In the same statement, Wojciech Jaruzelski warned that if the United States continued to interfere in Poland's affairs, Polish authorities would be compelled to take the appropriate measures.

The U.S. Administration has ignored that statement. What is more, it steps up actions aimed against the interests and sovereign rights of Poland. The recent anti-Polish show staged in Washington can serve as fresh evidence. The above facts explain why the Government of the Polish People's Republic has taken such a decision in the sphere of cultural contacts with the United States.

REAGAN DECLARES DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH POLAND

'Characteristic' Timing

PM141315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Another White House Farce"]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Dec -- PAP reports that on 10 December President Reagan participated in an event in the White House which was intended by its organizers to be directed against the political and social interests of People's Poland and its allies and against the Polish Government and its action aimed at normalizing life in the country and recovering for Poland the position it deserves in the international arena. The U.S. President made a speech filled with threats against Poland and its government and then signed a proclamation on a so-called day of solidarity with the Polish people. Reagan reiterated the principles of his policy vis-a-vis Poland, that is, basically, that on 13 December 1981 Poland abandoned the path approved by the Washington administration and that the "darkness of oppression" allegedly reigns in Poland at the moment.

Without a twinge of conscience the U.S. President overtly and crudely interfered, in his speech, in the sovereign country's internal affairs. The timing of the anti-Polish event is also characteristic. It is perfectly well known that the Polish Sejm session is due to begin on 13 December to discuss measures aimed at the full normalization of life in Poland. Thus Washington was demonstrating its dissatisfaction with this process.

The proclamation signed by Reagan bristles with attacks on the Polish Government, demagoguery and also attacks on Poland's alliance with the USSR, which the United States views as the most disagreeable element of European reality. The entire event was further evidence that the U.S. Administration is disregarding Poland's interests and sees it solely as an instrument of its own policy.

Propaganda 'Orgy'

PM141615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov "Commentator's Column:" Orgy in Washington"]

[Text] The Washington authorities, using phony words about "solidarity with Poland" as a cover, are organizing a new hostile event on 12 December aimed against Poland and the entire socialist community.

As is well known, almost a year ago an anti-Polish television "show" was performed on the Washington stage in which the U.S. President and a number of figures "recruited" by the U.S. Administration from other countries did not hesitate to take part. Everyone can remember the pathetic failure with which this enterprise ended. But the enemies of socialist Poland are not subsiding. They are outraged by the fact that despite all the hostile actions of Washington and its NATO allies, People's Poland is emerging from its grave crisis.

Enraged by the failure of their calculations, the Polish people's foes are putting in motion the entire propaganda war apparatus. The orgy scheduled for 12 December is a very flagrant new act of interference in the soverign state's internal affairs. They disdain nothing, even flouting the principles of the Final Act and the norms of mutual relations between countries. It is reported that the U.S. President's participation in the hostile action which is being undertaken is also envisaged.

The day for the new act of provocation was not chosen at random. A year ago the Polish patriotic forces, with a view to saving their people's socialist gains and averting a fratricidal war, introduced martial law. It has fully justified itself. The normalization of the situation in the country is precisely what does not suit Poland's enemies. Hence the new fit of hysteria in their camp.

But the above-mentioned date has one further aspect. As is well known it was on this day 3 years ago that the NATO Council, under pressure from Washington, made the decision to prepare for the deployment of new U.S. missiles in a number of West European countries, representing one more step on the path of preparation of military adventures against the socialist countries including Poland. The aim of the forthcoming orgy in Washington is not simply to attempt to galvanize and encourage the internal counterrevolutionary forces in Poland but also to artificially aggravate the situation in Europe and to pave the way to the Pentagon's dangerous plans.

Washington is demonstrating once more its profound hostily toward the cause of peace and the peoples' tranquility.

TRUD Comment

LD121506 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2340 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, 12 Dec (TASS) -- "The witches' sabbath planned for this Sunday, as is obvious, can be no more than a new attempt at crude interference in the affairs of the Polish sovereign state," the trade union paper TRUD writes, commenting on the U.S. President's proclamation of a so-called day of solidarity with the Polish people.

"We cannot fail to notice in this shameful anti-Polish campaign that reactionary leaders of a number of Western reformist trade unions have taken an active part from the very beginning," the paper states. "We may recall the zeal with which U.S. propaganda theses were seized upon by the representative of the reformist trade union organization 'Force Ouvriere,' who addressed a 'complaint' at the Geneva ILO conference against the Polish Government because it had taken steps to normalize the situation in the country in the interests of the people. Unfounded attacks and crude sallies of this sort have more than once been undertaken by representatives of international trade union centers -- the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), and the World Confederation of Labor (WCL). But the reactionary leadership of the American trade union federation AFL-CIO has fulminated most, and continues to do so."

"For whose sake are these endeavors by the AFL-CIO reactionaries?" the paper asks. "For the sake of 'freedom' and 'democracy'? But what sort of freedom and democracy can be meant? Is it the sort which has led, with their tacit complicity, to the destruction of the U.S. air traffic controllers' union, to the ban on strikes by U.S. engineers on pain of imprisonment and wholesale sacking of the strikers, to the massacre [boynya] of workers of the 'Iowa Processors' concern in Nebraska by the hirelings of the monopolies, supported by national guardsmen? There is nothing surprising about the fact that the defenders of such 'freedom' have not said one word about the fact that reaction in the United States is now preparing legislative changes which will make it possible to use the criminal code against participants in strikes."

"All this unmasks with full clarity the hypocrisy of the reactionary leadership of the AFL-CIO, which does not stop affirming its adherence to the 'principles of freedom and democracy'," TRUD concludes. "Betraying the interests of the U.S. workers, it aims to damage the struggle of the working people for peace and social progress on an international scale."

KUNAYEV RECEIVES CSSR 'HIGH' AWARD FOR COOPERATION

LD151820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Today in Alma-Ata Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, was awarded the CSSR Order of Victorious February. He was honored with it for strengthening the development of cooperation and development of friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the USSR. On the instructions of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Federal Assembly and Comrade Husak, the award was presented by the CSSR Ambassador to the USSR Lovetinsky.

Comrade Kunayev expressed his deep gratitude for the high award. Kazakhstan, like other fraternal Soviet republics, he noted, makes a weighty contribution to the all-round fruitful cooperation and indestructible friendship between the USSR and Czechoslovakia and all the countries of the socialist community.

RUSAKOV RECEIVES YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

LD160002 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Konstantin Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, today received Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the Soviet Union. They held a conversation in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

BRIEFS

AWARD TO HUNGARIAN -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Comrade Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Order of the October Revolution. This marks his great services to the cause of strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union, and his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 13 Dec 82 LD]

PONOMAREV ATTENDS 11TH KKE CONGRESS IN ATHENS

13 Dec Arrival Statement

NC151305 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 14 Dec 82 p 16

[Text] Last evening at 1710 [1510 GMT] Boris Ponomarev, who is responsible for CPSU international relations arrived at Ellinikon Airport on a specially chartered plane (Tupolev) of the Soviet airline Aeroflot, accompanied by the party's deputy on international relations and Central Committee alternate member Vadim Zagladin [title as published] and other members of the Soviet delegation. The CPSU Central Committee delegation to the 11th congress was welcomed by a four-member top KKE [Greek Communist Party] delegation composed of party Secretary General Kharilaos Florakis and Politburo members Grigoris Farakos, Andonis Ambatielos and Kostas Tsolakis. Soviet Ambassador in Athens Vladimir Kaboshkin and other members of the Soviet Embassy were on hand to welcome the foreign dignitaries.

Shortly before the Soviet plane landed at the airport, a military plane landed also, which created the impression that it was an American plane, but there was no unpleasantness.

Florakis who seemed tired from the constant welcoming of foreign delegations, conversed for a while with the elderly Boris Ponomarev in Russian, which he knows rather well. The full text of Boris Ponomarev's statement at Ellinikon Airport is as follows:

"The CPSU delegation came here to Greece, the land of ancient Greece, at the invitation of the KKE Central Committee. There are very long, very friendly and very close relations between our party and the KKE. At the same time, however, it is well known that there are also good relations -- which recently have successfully developed between our party and PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] -- which is headed by Andreas Papandreou. In addition to this, it should be stated that interstate relations between the Soviet Union and Greece are also developing successfully. We have good commercial relations and we believe that they are mutually beneficial and we hope that they will develop even more. I wish prosperity, peace and more peace to the Greek people."

In reply to a question whether he will have contacts with the Greek Government, Ponomarev said: "This does not depend on me, it depends on your government."

In reply to a question by ELEVTHEROTIPIA: What is the importance the CPSU ascribes to the KKE congress which is the first congress after Yuriy Andropov's rise to the position of CPSU secretary general, Boris Ponomarev said: "Each communist party congress is always a special event in that party's life. The conferees will summarize the results of their previous work during the last 4 years. They will note the things they have achieved to the benefit of the Greek people, the problems they face and the problems that remain to be solved. Our party's policy, domestic and foreign, remains the same with our new leadership. It remains the same policy which aims at a stable international peace and at friendly relations among peoples."

14 Dec Congress Address

NC151732 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 15 Dec 82 pp 3, 7

["Text" of address delivered by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, to the 11th KKE Congress in Athens on 14 December]

[Text] Dear comrades: The delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union attending your congress feels deeply pleased.

We are guests of a brotherly party, a party of Marxists-Leninists who have been struggling from a principled position and with self-sacrifice for the vital interests of the working class and of all the working people for the national interests of their country, for world peace and social progress. Allow me to fulfill the honorable mission entrusted to me by the CPSU Central Committee and to wish the delegates at the congress great success in their responsible and serious work.

Comrades, slightly more than 4 years have passed since the previous congress of your party, the 10th congress, and the current 11th congress. However, the course covered during this period has not been short. Our delegation has listened with great attention to the report on the activities of the Central Committee made by the distinguished figure of the Greek and international communist movement, our good friend Comrade Florakis. We studied the positions of the 11th congress. It is an importantk comprehensive document which shows that the Greek Communists are actively and consistently defending the vital interests of the working people and are persistently seeking real change for a better life for your people.

Like you, we consider as a major positive event -- not only for Greece but also for all Europe -- the victory of your country's democratic forces in the parliamentary elections of 1981 and later at last October's municipal elections. The results of these elections, together with the well-known changes in France, Sweden and Spain persuasively show that the pursuit by the masses of democracy and peace becomes more and more intense. The potentials of the European left-wing masses and organizations, far from being exhausted (as the representatives of Western reactionary circles frequently claim), on the contrary continue to grow.

Naturally, these potentials are not automatically realized. Imperialism and the forces of international reaction do not intend to lay down their arms. They have pressured and will continue to pressure the countries which seek any democratic reforms, including the ones declared in the PASOK election platform and which have been supported by your party. Since this is how things are, the implementation of these reforms presupposes vigorous actions that would respond to the interests of the working masses and of peace.

As the whole history of the working class movement shows, this requires the closest cooperation of all the political forces which favor their implementation. We are certain that your 11th congress will considerably contribute to the strengthening of this cooperation.

The important and fruitful experience gained by the KKE is a living and manifest proof that faith in the principles of Marxism-Lennism and in proletarian internationalism -- a faith despite the persecutions and the unceasing pressure by bourgeois and revisionary propaganda -- was the only path that allowed your party to honorably emerge from the most difficult trials. The heroic past and the present activities of your party persuasively show that only consistency and firmness with regard to the defense of the working people's interests allow the communists to gain fresh forces and conquer new positions.

Creative Marxism-Leninism has been and still is our common, tested and militant weapons, a weapon of peace and progress; a weapon for the defense of the rights of the working people's class; an indomitable weapon in the struggle for the happiness of mankind's entire working class.

Comrades, for us, the Soviets, 1982 has been an important year. Only recently we celebrated the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Shortly it will be 60 years since the establishment of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, the first united multinational socialist state in the world. As it is customary for the communists, such anniversaries are occasions to sum up what has been done, to clarify unfulfilled duties and to think in connection with the future.

The Soviet people and our Communist Party have every reason to be proud of the course they have covered, for the results they have achieved for the cause of communist construction. During the Central Committee plenum which was recently held and later during the USSR Supreme Soviet session it was stressed with satisfaction that during its two first years of the current 5-year plan very much has been realized. The country has greatly advanced in all directions. Industrial production has been increased; agricultural production has been increased despite the last two unproductive years. The people's economic and cultural standard is steadily growing. This concerns both the city and the village. The defense capability of the country has been safeguarded.

Assessing what has been done, the CPSU views its work with self-criticism and openly speaks to the people about the unresolved problems and weaknesses. We know, of course, that this frankness is exploited by our opponents for their own interests. But this does not concern us. We are guided by what Lenin has taught: namely, that the party is strong when it is not afraid to admit that there are problems and difficulties and that the party itself reveals them and charts the course for their solution. This is precisely what our party, its Central Committee and all its organizations from top to bottom have been doing.

The Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session have voted decisions on matters of principles for the further development of the country. In the future, in 1983 our economy's development rate will be increased. An important step forward will be made in meeting the material and cultural needs of the Soviet people. Thus, just as until today, our people's economy will be steadily and unceasingly developed and without the crisis periods from which imperialism will be unable to and will never free itself.

A serious direction for our internal development will be in the future the perfection of socialist democracy. Our country's experience and that of all the socialist countries has convincingly proved a dual truth. On one hand, it is impossible to secure real democracy for the toiling people without the victory of socialist social relations. On the other hand, socialism cannot be successfully developed if the broadest and active participation of the working class masses in the administration of state and social affairs is not secured. Precisely such a real democracy exists and is successfully being developed in our country.

You can rest assured, dear friends, that the Soviet Union will successfully advance in the future as well on the road that leads to our major goal -- communism.

It is true that our opponents today, without sparing forces and means, have been trying to challenge our achievements, which are most obvious to everyone. Some Western politicians claim, for example, that the "power of attraction" of existing socialism has allegedly been exhausted. No one is surprised by such statements. There is a rule that the worse things become for capitalism and the deeper its crisis, the stronger become the attacks of the propaganda of monopolies against socialism. And today the crisis of capitalism has, indeed, taken unprecedented dimensions.

The communists were advancing toward achievements and self-sacrifices even at the time when they were solely motivated by the conviction in the justice of their great ideal. Now the historical optimism of communists is based on the colossal sociopolitical conquests of existing socialism. During the 65 years of its existence, socialism has roused dozens of peoples and hundreds of millions of men to the struggle for new life. For the first time in history these people were freed from the eternal yoke of exploitation, social and national oppression. They have acquired production means and they are building their future with their own hands, according to their own plans.

They have cured the incurable wounds, such as misery and starvation, unemployment and cultural backwardness which have not yet been eradicated in the most developed capitalist states. The communists have secured for all and for everyone social and national equality. In a few words, what mankind has been dreaming of for thousands of years has been realized by socialism, and not only on earth but also in space where recently the Soviet cosmonauts spent 211 continuous days.

Under these conditions, what the comrades from some communist parties that have been trying to challenge the gigantic revolutionary achievements of our era -- the victories and achievements of existing socialism -- have been saying are echoing strangely. Of course, just as the entire history of human society has shown, revolutionary work entails dangers and demands sacrifices. During its course, as well as during the course for the creation of the new society, difficulties and temporary failures may come up. But would it be to the credit of the communists to solely seek spots on the sun and to lessen for this reason the invigorating role of the sun; to lessen the historical role of existing socialism?

Comrades, the guiding power, the core of socialist society is the Communist Party which was established by great Lenin almost 80 years ago. To speak descriptively, the party in our country is a skillful maestro of a huge and well organized orchestra -- of Soviet society. Our party, being a capable and tested leader, coordinates the activities of all the classes and social groups and of all the sections of working people; it directs their activity and their initiatives toward the united channel of communist creation. And in their turn our people deeply appreciate the activity of the party, they trust it without hesitation and they wholeheartedly support its plans and initiatives. Our own reality again and again confirms the truth, that the rallying together of the party itself, the firm unity of the party and the people are indispensable conditions and most basic prerequisites for the success of the great cause of communist creation and for the defense of peace.

This year our party and all the Soviet people have suffered a heavy loss. Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has passed away. The Soviet people have bravely faced this trial and rallied together still more closely around the party and its Central Committee. The Communists of our country, all the Soviet people, have unanimously supported the CPSU Central Committee decision that confirmed the unshaking faith of the party in the policy line which was charted from the 23rd to the 26th congress and the election of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to the post of Central Committee general secretary. The Soviet people know that the banner of Lenin, the banner of October under which worldwide historical victories were achieved, is in the stable hands of the party. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union will continue to follow in the future without any deviation the course charted by great Lenin.

Comrades, your congress is taking place amid a quite complicated international situation, the characteristics of which are the economic crisis and tension as a result of the increasing threat of war. Only one system is responsible for all this -- imperialism.

The strategy of social revenge which is being followed by the aggressive circles of imperialism and above all by American imperialism, their attempts to halt -- with the assistance of nuclear blackmail -- social progress and to succeed in establishing their hegemony on the world have proved to be the most serious lethal threat in mankind's history. The ruling circles of the United States and the militaristic forces of NATO do not seek to solely destroy everything positive that has been achieved during the seventies, to bury detente and to revive the "cold war". They are trying to disturb the balance that has developed between the USSR and the United States in the field of strategic weapons and to secure their military supremacy.

In order to justify the continuous and diastrous construction of their deadly weapons, the U.S. Government representatives have been persistently claiming that the United States is behind the Soviet Union in armaments. The speech by USSR Defense Minister D.F. Ustinov on 7 December, which was based on real facts, has totally overthrown these fabrications.

President Reagan's recent decision on installing the new strategic "MX" missiles in substance violates the principles of the Soviet-American agreements on limitation of strategic arms. Beyond this, this decision reveals the hypocritical character of babbling that it is allegedly seeking peace and the reduction in armament.

The Soviet-American talks for the limitation and the reduction of nuclear arms which in the past were named in English as "SALT" are being called by the present President by a new name -- START (that is "beginning"). But it has been proved that in essence this is the beginning of a new round in the race for nuclear weapons of the most terrible types, the most dangerous to the very life of mankind.

And these weapons are not being built merely for stockpile purposes. In Washington monstrous doctrines which justify the possibility and even the inevitability of nuclear wars are being announced one after the other. These days the commander of American forces in Europe again threatened the peoples of our continent with the "first nuclear strike."

But against whom is this strike planned? First of all, it is planned against our country, against the entire socialist community. The official circles of the United States openly call for a "crusade" against socialism. At the same time the United States poses as a world policeman in the struggle against the national liberation movements. With open threats and without pretexts, the U.S. aggressive forces are now directed against U.S. allies as well. They want to confine their sovereign right to develop economic and other kinds of relations with other countries at their discretion. They seek to export to the other capitalist countries their own huge economic and social difficulties.

All these together today make every honest man, every sincere supporter of peace to sound the alarm, to call all those who side in favor of life and against nuclear disaster to rally together and to join ranks.

We in the Soviet Union are certain that although the international situation is extremely complicated and the cause of peace is running serious dangers, mankind has the possibility to block the road to war and win the battle for peace. Today the forces of peace are really enormous. Our social-political foundation is the working class, the working people and the people's masses in all continents. The worldwide antiwar movement has become the embodiment of the will of the masses. More and more people in the world understand that the intensification of the arms race is unacceptable. It is noteworthy that even the U.S. House of Representatives has refused to approve the President's proposals in connection with the approval of the funds for this macabre project, the installation of "MX" missiles.

It is impossible to undervalue the contribution to the cause of peace of the countries which have been liberated from colonialism and of the Nonaligned Movement, as well as of those groups within the ruling circles of the capitalist countries that think realistically. And of course, comrades, the safest mainstay in the cause of peace, the most important part of the potential of peace is today existing socialism and above all the countries of the socialist community. Almost 12 years have passed since our party formulated its Peace Program. Concrete and realistic proposals were submitted for the implementation of this program, with the aim of halting the arms race and reducing arms. The Soviet people believe that we must exert every effort in order to safeguard peace and avert war.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum which met in November 1982 stated with absolute clarity: Soviet foreign policy will continue in the future as well to be just as it was defined by the resolutions of the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses of our party. "The securing of stable peace and the defense of the people's right for independence and social progress are unalterable goals of our foreign policy," CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu.V Andropov said in his plenum address. In the struggle to achieve these goals, the leaders of the party and the state will act with devotion to our principles, with consistency and caution.

The peoples of the world can rest assured that the Soviet Union, showing great vigilance and patience, preserving its faith in the Leninist principles of foreign policy and relying on its strength, will struggle in the future as well in order to save mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

In this struggle, comrades, the first and most important point of our orientation and duties is halting the arms race. Military antagonism is not our own choice; our ideal, the ideal of socialism, is a world without weapons. There is no type of arms that our country is not willing to limit or ban on a reciprocal basis. The USSR has even unilaterally proceeded with a series of peaceful steps. All the peace-loving powers of the world have hailed the USSR's undertaking the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. And the public in all countries quite justifiably demands that the other nuclear powers should do likewise.

Putting forward its peaceful initiatives, the USSR is undoubtedly willing to support every fertile idea regardless of its origin. It is our conviction that there are no real causes which could justify the lack of progress with regard to ending the arms race. The clash of ideas should not be turned into a confrontation between peoples and states. We are absolutely certain that no difference in interests nor any interstate antithesis should be an impediment to the securing of man's paramount right -- the right to life.

The problems of the Mediterranean occupy an important position in Soviet foreign policy. The delegates know, of course, that the Soviet Union has put forward a whole package of proposals which aim at turning this region into a zone of peace, cooperation and good-neighborliness. A basis for this could be the expansion to this region of the measures of trust in the military field -- the reduction in armed forces, the removal from the Mediterranean of nuclear-armed vessels and refraining from installing nuclear weapons on the territory of the Mediterranean countries which do not have such weapons. The Western powers did not deem it necessary to respond to our proposals. Beyond this, with their actions the U.S. and NATO have recently aggravated the situation here as well.

Israel's barbaric aggression, which is backed by Washington, against Lebanon and the long-suffering Palestinian people, is continuing. All the region's countries, all the peace-loving people, are categorically demanding the removal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon. The efforts by the U.S. to covertly consolidate its military presence in this region is worth noting.

There has been no progress for a fair Cyprus settlement that would aim at the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and demilitarization of this country. Next to you, in Turkey, new U.S. military bases are being created while new American nuclear missiles, which NATO intends to deploy in Italy -- precisely in the heart of the Mediterranean -- are already looming on the horizon. An end must be put to these very dangerous developments. Of course it would be very important and right if the Madrid meeting or representatives of the countries that participated in the Helsinki conference took up the examination of the problems of security in the Mediterranean.

The foreign policy of the socialist countries and nonaligned states in this region constitutes a real counterbalance to the imperialist policy of aggravation of tension in the Mediterranean. From this point of view, a great role is also played by the activity of social forces which, just like your own party, have been waging -- from a principled position -- a struggle in order to secure peaceful development and mutually beneficial cooperation among all the peoples and countries.

The Soviet Union is, undoubtedly, willing to consolidate and develop its relations with your country. We believe that this would be a good contribution to the cause of peace and peaceful coexistence and it would be in the interests of continuing and deepening the policy of detente.

The policy of peace and detente is an expression of the radical, vital interests of mankind. The future belongs to this policy.

Dear comrades, our parties are linked by a solid friendship which has existed for many dozens of years. Their views on all matters of principles fully coincide, as it is confirmed by your congress today.

We share the ambition voiced at your congress for the elevation of the activities of communists on international scale. Indeed, the further strengthening of cooperation among Marxist-Leninist parties in the struggle for peace, for the consolidation of internationalist solidarity of all the forces struggling against imperialism, aggression, reaction, colonialism and neocolonialism would be of enormous importance for the cause of peace and social progress and for all mankind.

We wish you, dear comrades, every success in all your difficult but so noble work.

Long live the glorious KKE.

Let the friendship of the Communists and of the peoples of Greece and the Soviet Union continue to grow in the future.

CPSU Greetings to Congress

NC151825 Athens RIZOSPASTIS in Greek 15 Dec 82 p 1

["Text" of CPSU Central Committee greetings message to 11th KKE Congress]

[Text] Immediately after his address at the 11th KKE Congress, Comrade Boris Ponomarev handed Comrade Kharilaos Florakis, KKE Central Committee secretary general, the following CPSU Central Committee greetings message to the congress:

"To the 11th KKE Congress: "Dear comrades

"The CPSU Central Committee sends its brotherly greetings to the 11th KKE Congress and wishes it the successful and fruitful carrying out of its work.

"Your congress is taking place at a time when the dangerous aggravation of the international situation is continuing. This aggravation is the result of an extensive policy and ideological and economic campaign by the United States and NATO militaristic circles against socialism and the result of an unprecedented tension for their war and nuclear preparations. These circles engage in rabid attacks against the forces of peace, democracy and national independence; daringly interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries and peoples and in any way try to stop detente and the consolidation of international security.

"The present situation urgently requires that the greatest possible efforts are exerted to fight and preserve peace and to reduce the threat of a nuclear war which overshadows mankind. Today, more than at any other time before, effective international solidarity and the mobilization of all anti-imperialist, antiwar and democratic forces to end the arms race are necessary. The Soviet people understand and share the concern of our continent's people over the U.S. plans to install on its terriroty medium-range nuclear missiles, and they fully support their fight to change Europe into a continent of peace and toward mutually beneficial cooperation.

"The Soviet Communists value very much the great KKE contribution in the Greek people's struggle for peace and detente and against international tension, for the creation of a climate of friendship and good-neighborliness in the Balkans, for turning the Mediterranean into a sea of stable peace and cooperation and for the all-round development and strengthening of friendly relations between our countries. From this point of view, the victory of the democratic forces in the parliamentary and municipal elections has a particular importance resulting in the considerable strengthening of the party and the opening of realistic possiblities for developing Greece along the path of a truly democratic change and for increasing its contribution to the cause of peace and security of peoples. We in the Soviet Union know very well how great the KKE role was in preparing and achieving this victory.

"Guided by Marxist-Leninist principles and proletarian internationalism the CPSU, just as the KKE, is firmly in favor of rallying together the international communist movement.

"The CPSU Central Committee wishes the fraternal KKE further organizational and ideological strengthening of its ranks, tightening its ties with the working masses, strengthening the cooperation of all the country's left-wing forces and new successes in the fight for peace, democracy and socialism.

"Long live the KKE, the consistent struggler for the genuine interests of the Greek people.

"Long live the friendship between the CPSU and KKE and between the Soviet and the Greek people.

"Long live peace and socialism."

FURTHER DETAILS ON TIKHONOV'S VISIT TO FINLAND

PRAVDA Activities Roundup

PM151525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Helsinki Visit"]

[Text] Helsinki, 10 Dec -- The house on Hakaniemi Square in Helsinki is known far beyond Finland. Vladimir Ilich Lenin lived here in the fall of 1917.

N.A. Tikhonov visted the V.I. Lenin apartment-museum today. He laid flowers at the memorial plaque installed in the house. The Soviet head of government made an entry in the museum's book of honored visitors:

"It is pleasant for us to note that the Finnish people are sacredly preserving everything linked with Vladimir Ilich Lenin's stay in Finland. We thank the official authorities and the Finland-Soviet Union Society for the respect and attention displayed toward the monument of the founder of the CPSU and the Soviet state who played a fundamental part in establishing Finland's state independence and the good-neighborly relations between our countries."

N.A. Tikhonov visited the Hietaniemi region and laid a wreath at the tomb of the late Finnish president, J.K. Paasikivi. He honored the memory of the statesman who made a great contribution to the development of friendship and good-neighborliness between Finland and the USSR.

On the same day contracts were signed between the Finnish shipbuilding company Rauma-Repola and the Soviet foreign trade association Sudoimport on the delivery of two self-adjusting [samopodyemnyy] drilling platforms and between the Soviet foreign trade association Prommashimport and Rauma-Repola on the delivery of complete sets of machinery and equipment for modernizing a number of plants producing chipboard.

The signing was attended by N.A. Tikhonov, M. Koivisto, Prime Minister K. Sorsa, the Soviet officials accompanying the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Finnish statesmen.

K. Sorsa gave a luncheon in honor of N.A. Tikhonov. The luncheon was attended by M. Koivisto. The heads of government exchanged speeches.

During your visit, K. Sorsa said, addressing the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, it has frequently been noted that relations between our countries are based on the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, that they are firm and do not depend on changes in the international situation.

Despite the aggravation of the international situation in recent years, relations between Finland and the Soviet Union are developing on a firm basis. That is a valuable achievement which we must all safeguard.

Disarmament is the main specific issue in strengthening peace today, the prime minister stressed. We are attentively following the talks underway in Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe. We wish these talks success.

Our actions are also aimed at ensuring that it is possible to reach agreement in Madrid on a final document ensuring the further positive continuation of the process initiated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The desire to strengthen peace and prevent nuclear war occupies a central place in the Soviet Union's foreign policy. The Finnish Government is also seeking this, developing good relations with all states, and particularly its neighbors. For us it is very important to strengthen peace in our immediate vicinity. Our activity in creating a nuclear-free zone in north Europe is in particular aimed at this.

Trust, K. Sorsa said in conclusion, has particularly important significance in relations among states. On its basis it is possible to develop cooperation useful to all sides in the political, economic and cultural spheres. The fine good-neighborly relations, based on trust, between Finland and the Soviet Union are a graphic example of that.

Addressing the Finnish prime minister, N.A. Tikhonov said:

I wholly share our opinion that for 35 years now our countries, building their mutual relations in accordance with the provisions and principles of the 1948 Treaty of Frienship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, are setting all states and peoples an example of equal, mutually advantageous and strengthening ties. And there is no need to prove today that it is this course which best accords with our peoples' interests.

Particular mention can be made of the importance of trade and economic ties. Their distinguishing features are their large scale, stability, planned nature, and their consideration of both sides' national interests. The long-term program for the development and intensification of trade and economic, industrial and scientific and technical cooperation geared to the period through 1995 lends powerful impetus to their further development. On the program's basis we can confidently expand our economic collaboration and set tasks for the long term.

Of course, in such a major matter different, sometimes quite complex practical questions may arise from time to time. The two sides' sincere desire for the all-around development of mutual relations, we have already been convinced on many occasions, makes it possible to find their solution. The dimensions achieved in Soviet-Finnish trade are largely the result of the emergence of new forms of trade and economic ties going beyond the framework of traditional trade exchange.

Today the joint construction of industrial, power and other installations on the territory of the two countries has firmly entered the practice of our trade and economic relations. Thus, a metallurgical combine in Raahe, nuclear power stations in Lovisa and other installations have been constructed on Finnish territory.

In turn we in the Soviet Union have had the opportunity to be convinced of the high qualifications and professional skills of Finnish workers and specialists at the construction of the pulp and paper combine in Svetogorsk, the construction of hotels in Leningrad, Tallinn and Vyborg, and finally at Kostomuksha -- at the construction of the mining and enrichment combine.

This latter project makes a particularly great impression. On visiting it with Finnish President Mauno Koivisto we were able to see for ourselves that the joint labor of Soviet and Finnish workers a city and large-scale industrial enterprise have been erected in the Karelian forests and the enterprise's output will be used both in the Soviet Union and in Finland.

We have achieved a great deal in our mutual cooperation. And this gratifies Soviet people. I can note with satisfaction that in Finland we have also felt how highly your country's leadership, business circles and people rate mutually advantageous, equitable cooperation with the Soviet Union.

But all this does not mean that we can sit back, as they say. On the contrary, we must advance still more vigorously, strengthen and develop everything we have achieved and make fuller use of the fruit borne by strengthening Soviet-Finnish friendship.

A reception was held at the USSR Embassy yesterday to mark N.A. Tikhonov's official visit to Finland. The reception was attended by M. Koivisto, K. Sorsa, Finnish statesmen and public figures and representatives of business circles.

The reception passed in a friendly, warm atmosphere.

PRAVDA Praises Relations

PM151613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 82 p 5

[Report by correspondent M. Kostikov: "Fruit of Good-Neighborliness"]

[Excerpt] Helsinki, December [No date as received] -- People in Finland view with optimism the prospects for cooperation with the USSR. And that is natural. For the eighth year now our country has held the leading place among Finland's major trading partners.

Last year, for instance, the USSR's share in Finland's trade turnover was in excess of 24 percent. In turn our northwestern neighbor firmly ranks second in the USSR's trade with the industrially developed capitalist countries. The record level reached in 1981 in reciprocal trade turnover, which exceeded 55 billion, is being maintained this year. The broad mutually advantageous trade and economic relations between the two countries are based on a long-term program for the development and intensification of trade and economic, industrial, and scientific and technical cooperation geared to the period through 1995.

The forthcoming meeting in Kostomuksha between N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Finnish President Mauno Koivisto, the ceremonial opening of the first section of the Kostomuksha mining and enrichment combine -- a very important joint construction project -- and the subsequent visit to Finland by the Soviet head of government are viewed here in Finland as events of great importance. Business circles, the working people and the people in general link with them their hopes for the further development of fruitful mutually advantageous Soviet-Finnish trade and economic cooperation and for the strengthening of our good-neighborliness.

The new traditional meetings between the two countries' leaders, each of which bears substantial fruit for the development of the entire complex of mutually advantageous ties, are a feature of Soviet-Finnish relations. In the decades which have elapsed since the signing, in 1948, of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance have accumulated a reliable reserve of stability in the development of good-neighborliness between the USSR and Finland.

The experience of mutual intercourse and cooperation which our peoples have acquired in the more than 30 years the treaty has been operational attracts the constant attention of other countries. How to explain that? Primarily by the level of Soviet-Finnish cooperation in politics, the economy and the humanitarian fields. It is relatively considerably higher than the level of interstate relations with many other countries of the nonsocialist sphere with which the USSR maintains diplomatic ties. U.K. Kekkonen's words to the effect that what Finland can offer as a model for other peoples is not the 1948 treaty with the USSR but its results -- that is, the constructive cooperation, based on trust, between two countries with different social systems -- are confirmed by life itself.

There are both common views and differences between our countries. And that is natural. But it is the main thing which is important: Both countries cooperate successfully on the basis of their common interest in preserving and strengthening peace, security and detente. This is manifested in their mutual support for initiatives aimed at adopting urgent disarmament measures, in their mutual interest in finding a mutually acceptable solution to such an important question for all countries of northern Europe as the region's proclamation to be a nuclear-free zone, and in their quest to attain constructive results at the Madrid meeting of the countries which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The entire practice of Soviet-Finnish relations provides graphic evidence of the viability of the detente policy. And that is their great international significance and attraction.

According with the interests of both countries and peoples, friendly, good-neighborly Soviet-Finnish relations and mutually advantageous cooperation are an example of the practical implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

SIZOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRG

PM160939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 82 p 4

[Text] A CPSU delegation consisting of G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission (head of delegation); P.K. Knyazev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Kursk CPSU obkom; and D.N. Mochalin, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left Moscow for the FRG 9 December at the invitation of the board of the German Communist Party [DKP]. The delegation members will take part in DKP events devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

TASS TERMS U.S. HQ MOVE AS 'DANGER' TO UK PUBLIC

LD152152 Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] London December 15 TASS -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher confirmed today that her government had agreed to the establishment in Britain of the wartime contingency back-up headquarters of the U.S. Armed Forces in Western Europe planned to be based at the Wycombe base, Buckinghamshire. She said this in a written answer to a question in Parliament. As is known, reports on this score have caused public protests and concern that the transfer of the U.S. European Command Headquarters to the British Isles will increase the danger for millions of Britons even further in the event of a war. At present there are a total of some 100 U.S. military facilities, including bases with nuclear weapons.

TASS CITES USSR-UK FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY STATEMENT

LD151340 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] London December 15 TASS -- The military policy of the Reagan administration, which is actively supported by the M. Thatcher conservative government, is bound to disrupt the approximate East-West parity in the nuclear sphere. This is said in a statement of the British-Soviet Friendship Society, which has been distributed here. The document stresses that that course is opposed by the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, which found reflection in a whole number of important initiatives aimed at ending the arms race and attaining disarmament. But all of them were declined or just ignored by the NATO bloc, the statement stresses.

In this connection the British-Soviet Friendship Society strongly denounced the British militaristic circles' attempts to hold the USSR responsible for the escalation of the arms race. That false propaganda is bound to mislead the Britons, to divert their attention from the real state of affairs, the statement runs. The Soviet Union is strengthening its defence capacity, because it its confronted by the existing NATO military potential.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR CHERVONENKO LEAVING POST

NC131812 Paris AFP in English 1805 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Paris, Dec 13 (AFP) -- Stepan Chervonenko, Soviet ambassador in Paris since June 1973, said today he will leave that post on December 28 to return to Moscow and head a section of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee.

Mr Chervonenko, 67, who headed the Soviet Embassy here during a decade of tense Franco-Soviet relations, came to France from Prague, where he served as ambassador from 1965 to 1973.

'SERIOUS' FRENCH-U.S. 'CONTRADICTIONS' REPORTED

LD151338 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Paris December 15 TASS -- "France will not allow another power to shape its economic and trade policy," said President of France Francois Mitterrand at a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, which was held here. This was reported by a representative of the Elysee Palace, who pointed out that the president made that pronouncement in connection with the discussion of East-West trade-economic relations and serious contradictions between France and the United States on that issue. Francois Mitterrand also stressed that the "economic diktat" policy which the United States practices towards its West European allies, directly affects France's sovereignty which is "treated with particular attentions" by the government.

Commenting on these pronouncements, news analysts pointed out, that these pronouncements show that the American Administration and France have no "common stand" whatsoever in the approach to the problem of trade and economic links with socialist states. In this connection Reagan's assertion that the United States reached with its allies accord on limitation of trade with the USSR is viewed as a subterfuge to disorientate the public opinion in Western Europe.

COMMENTARY DISMISSES FRENCH MINISTER'S CONCERNS

LD122314 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Commentary by Boris Tumanov]

[Excerpts] Good evening, dear listeners. The Russians are coming! This cry of alarm, which at one time was very fashionable on the banks of the Potomac, has just resounded again, this time on the banks of the Seine. The French minister of defense has just discovered another conspiracy hatched by Moscow against the West. According to Mr Hernu, the Soviet Union has launched a major military-diplomatic operation whose aim is nothing more or less than to drive a wedge between Western Europe and the United States. To do this, the French minister goes on to say, Moscow is combining its peaceful initiatives with a firm resolve to use all its military means, should the case arise, with the principal step in this Soviet operation being the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Western Europe.

But let us try and follow in detail the logic of the French Socialist leaders. On the one hand, they recognize that the Soviet Union's diplomatic initiatives are peaceful but on the other they accuse it of fomenting conspiracies against Atlantic solidarity. On the one hand, they speak about the need for European security but on the other they oppose any idea of creating, for example, nuclear-free zones. On the one hand, they speak about a military imbalance in Europe but on the other they refuse to recognize that some of the Soviet SS-20's inevitably have to counterbalance the French missiles targeted on the Soviet city. [as heard] They forgive President Reagan whatever threats he may make in the direction of the USSR but they consider the least Soviet diarmament initiative as a declaration of war on the part of the latter.

Speaking metaphorically, one may say that the French Socialist leaders are not content to observe the skirmish of the two tigers from the top of a mountain, as Chinese wisdom would have it. On the contrary, they throw stones at one of the protagonists while at the same time pretending not to be there. They however do not fail to express major worries about the deficit in the trade balance with the Soviet Union as if that represents the greatest danger for France's vital interests today.

ARAB GROUP VISIT OF 'VERY GREAT SIGNIFICANCE'

PM160855 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 50, 10 Dec 82 p 11

[S. Kurasov "Commentary": "Opportunities for Collaboration"]

[Text] The visit to Moscow by a delegation of Arab statesmen headed by King Husayn of Jordan showed clearly that real opportunities exist for constructive collaboration between Arab countries and the Soviet Union in efforts to find a just settlement in the Near East. This delegation -- called the "committee of seven" -- was received in the Soviet Union with great cordiality. Yu.V. Andropov, N.A. Tikhonov and A.A. Gromyko met with the delegation in the Kremlin. It was noted with satisfaction that the USSR's approach to the problem of an all-embracing settlement in the Near East set forth in L.I. Brezhnev's speech on 15 September this year and the principles approved by the all-Arab conference in Fes practically coincide. The Arab delegation's attention was drawn to the proposal to convene an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested parties including the PLO.

As is known, this Soviet proposal has met with wide support throughout the world, including in Arab countries. Naturally, the participants in the Moscow meeting reaffirmed their mutual desire to deepen Soviet-Arab cooperation in the struggle for a just and lasting peace in the Near East, agreeing to continue to maintain close contacts on questions of a Near East settlement.

In the present situation contacts of this kind are of very great significance. Washington, while participating in the Israeli aggression against the Arab countries and peoples, is at the same time seeking to split them (the aim, in particular, of the notorious "Reagan plan") and drive a wedge between those countries and the socialist states. It may be safely assumed that attempts of this kind will not stop. But of course, that is not the only reason why it is important to continue contacts. This is necessary from all viewpoints -- the economic and political viewpoint and any other viewpoint. All the more so because the constructive potential of Soviet-Arab relations is by no means yet exhausted and wide opportunities exist for further developing these relations. As Yu.V. Andropov noted at his meeting with the "committee of seven," these relations could probably become "even more useful for the cause of the peoples' free, independent development and the strengthening of peace in the Near East and throughout the world."

USSR-PDRY TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN MOSCOW

PM151655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 82 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] A protocol on reciprocal trade between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] for 1983 was signed in Moscow on 10 December in accordance with the agreement on trade between the USSR and the PDRY. The protocol provides for the delivery of machinery and equipment, petroleum products, construction materials and consumer goods and other commodities from the USSR to the PDRY and for the delivery of freshly frozen fish, fish meal, cotton and other traditional Yemeni exports from the PDRY to the USSR.

YAR, USSR HOLD TALKS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD160020 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] First deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers [name indistinct] today received a governmental delegation from the YAR [Yemen Arab Republic] led by YAR Deputy Prime Minister Makki.

Talks were held between the two sides in which Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, took part. Meanwhile, the talks with the Yemeni delegation regarding economic and technical cooperation ended today at the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. [Word indistinct] pointed out during the talks that economic and technical cooperation have been developing successfully since 1956 between the two countries. Large economic installations have been built in the YAR with Soviet aid at Hudaydah port, the cement factory in Bajil, the road between Hudaydah and Ta'az and others.

The talks resulted in the signing of governmental documents which set out the development of cooperation.

U.S. SEEKS DOMINATION OF GULF OIL SUPPLIES

LD100044 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 9 Dec 82

[Vladimir (Baleyev) commentary: "A Glorious Anniversary in the History of the Iraqi People"]

[Excerpts] One of the glorious events in the history of the Iraqi people's struggle for the consolidation of its country's independence coincides with the month of December. On 8 December 1975 the Iraqi Government made the decision to complete the nationalization of the last foreign oil company working on Iraqi territories. Consequently all the oil wealth of the country was placed under its complete authority.

The imperialist West responded to these legitimate nationalization measures with dissatisfaction, anger and resentment. It tried to strangle Iraq economically and to impose a blockage on Iraqi oil sent to external markets. However, Iraq managed to break the imperialist countries' blockade with the aid of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries which signed contracts with it regarding the purchase of Iraqi oil.

Saddam Husayn said: The Soviet friends offered us real assistance, and the first oil tanker which transported the first tons of nationalized oil was of Soviet origin. The Soviet Union has been and still is offering aid to Iraq in the development of the national oil industry. The nationalization of oil in Iraq has clearly shown that the developing countries are able to force other countries to respect their right to their natural resources.

Iraq's struggle has had a serious effect on the Arab oil-producing countries and other countries [word indistinct]. The international oil monopolies and the developing countries' struggle for controlling their oil has increased in activity. (?Experience) has shown that the imperialist monopolies, and in particular the Americans, have not surrendered because they do not want to take into consideration the legitimate right of peoples to control their natural resources, and they hope that the time when they controlled Arab oil will return.

The Middle East region, in particular the Gulf, has become a target for the United States' increasing imperialist ambitions in recent years. The CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th congress said that the monopolies need oil, uranium and nonferrous metals belonging to others, and that the United States has declared the Middle East, Africa and the Indian Ocean regions of vital interests to the United States. The U.S. war machinery has been pushing into the region, and it intends to exercise hegemony there for a long time.

Despite the fact that Washington has fabricated various theories and has resorted to various propaganda tricks to justify its hostile policy, it is quite clear that one of the main objectives of its military activity around the Gulf is the endeavor to dominate that important oil region and to consolidate by force the free (?flow) of American monopoly capital.

Faced with this adventurous, dangerous policy exercised by the United States which threatens the Gulf countries' sovereignty, the Soviet Union calls for the liquidation of foreign military presence and foreign military bases in the Gulf region and for a policy aimed at enabling the countries of the Gulf region to resolve their affairs without interference and to dispose freely of their natural resources. The implication of the Soviet proposals is also the establishment of regimes of peace and security in the Gulf region.

NEW ISRAELI 'ONSLAUGHT' ON AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA

Shamir, Sharon Trips

LD151914 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 15 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

Tel Aviv's ruling Zionist clique has embarked on a new onslaught, the setting being Africa and Latin America, and although it is acting "on the sly", without a bang of weapons or a whimper of jets, the objectives are the same military, aggressive objectives of Israel: to broaden imperialism's staging areas and to try to defeat the national liberation movements fighting for total and genuine independence of their countries. This is the only possible assessment of the trips undertaken to a number of countries of these continents by Israeli Ministers Shamir and Sharon representing in the Begin Cabinet the diplomatic and the military departments respectively. Properly speaking, both Tel Aviv emissaries in the capitals they visited made speeches to similar that it is almost impossible to tell one from another.

Thus, in Kinshasa, "diplomat" Shamir presented his interlocutors a five-year plan for a "reorganization of the Armed Forces of Zaire" which provides for the establishment of elite paratrooper units, of special "anti-guerrilla units" training Zaire's officers in Israel, the sending of Israeli advisers to Zaire's staffs and Army units, shipments of Israeli weapons and other services.

Meanwhile, in Honduras, the butcher of Beirut General Sharon agreed on supplying the Honduran military with a "large quantity of different weapons", including Kfir jets. An Israeli military delegation will fly to Tegucigalpa in the near future to wrap up this agreement.

Commenting on Shamir's visit to Kinshasa the Parisian journal JEUNE AFRIQUE writes to say that the visit points to the intention to use Zaire as a staging area for a military and diplomatic onslaught on all the countries of Black (?Africa), and is directly linked with the agreement on strategic cooperation, reached between [word indistinct] and Tel Aviv.

Well, judging by everything, the U.S.-Israeli "strategic concensus" extends far beyond the confines of the Middle East, to all areas which the United States has cynically (?included) within the sphere of its "vital interests." And it is no coincidence that after George Bush's visit, Shamir heads straight for Africa without a moment's delay, while two Israeli (?ministers) rush to Latin America following Reagan's visit there. The dyed-in-the-wool "experts" on international brigandage and terrorism hasten to foist their "experience" in suppressing the desire of peoples in other continents for freedom on other countries.

In Zaire, reportedly, the generous proposals of the emissaries met with a lukewarm attitude, which was not, however, the case with Honduras.

Fesunenko Comment

LD141132 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1925 GMT 13 Dec 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] Israel is currently undertaking feverish diplomatic activity. I do not only have in mind the talks involving Habib and Draper. The Israelis' diplomatic bustle has expanded beyond the bounds of the Near East region. Defense Minister Sharon has just returned from a trip to the United States and Honduras, and yesterday evening Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir flew to South America, to Argentina and Uruguay. Incidentally, let me remind you that he recently visited Costa Rica. What's this all about? What's the reason for this fuss? Why has Latin America become the object of such overt interest on the part of the Israelis?

In the first place the Israelis are striving to break out of the ring of diplomatic blockade which they have found themselves in as a result of their aggressive, piratical policy toward the Arab states. Second, Israel is doeing very big business with the arms sale in Latin America. An agreement on the supply of Israeli Kfir fighters and other military supplies and equipment to Honduras was concluded as a result of the recent visit to that country by Sharon. It was also decided that Israel would train Honduran pilots.

Incidentally, this is far from being the first and only deal of its kind. Forty dictatorial regimes in Latin America, Asia and Africa are taking advantage of Tel Aviv's services. Tel Aviv's clients are the dictators of Guatemala, Chile and El Salvador and the South African racists. In the recent past they included the shah of Iran and Somoza, the butcher of Nicaragua, who purchased 14 warplanes and 4 patrol boats from Israel.

In delivering arms to all these puppets and friends of Washington Israel is playing a very clear-cut role in its joint strategy with the United States. It relieves the Americans of the dirtiest work, of the most villainous and detestable deals. The following has already happened several times: As soon as Washington is compelled for certain political considerations to cut back its military aid to the most odious dictatorial regimes, for example Pinochet in Chile, Israeli peddlers immediately appear in its place, in the place of the United States. They pay absolutely no attention at all to morality, ethics, civil rights and freedoms. This is because in the Israelis' philosophy money does not smell, because it pays to sell arms and because there are always purchasers for these wares amongst the candidates for dictator who are continuously appearing in the countries of Latin America, Asia and Afria.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CABLES UAE PRESIDENT

LD160018 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] The Supreme Soviet Presidium's cable to the United Arab Emirates [UAE] president, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, on the occasion of National Day, has been published in Moscow. The Supreme Soviet Presidium conveyed congratulations to the president and the fraternal people of the UAE, as well as wishes for happiness and prosperity.

The UAE president in his reply message expressed his profound thanks for the good wishes and wished success and prosperity for the fraternal Soviet people.

CUBAN ARMY POLITICAL CHIEF LAUDS TIES WITH USSR

PM151015 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Guarding Socialism's Gains"]

[Text] Havana, 1 Dec -- The Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces' [FAR] servicemen fervently greet the approaching glorious jubilee of the USSR, whose formation 60 years ago has had an enormous influence on the course of history and of the revolutionary struggle, declared Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, chief of the FAR's Central Political Directorate, in an interview with TASS correspondent A. Antonov. Permit me, on behalf of Army General R. Castro, minister of the FAR, the whole FAR personnel and on my own behalf to convey to the glorious USSR Armed Forces' generals, admirals, officers, ensigns and warrant officers, soldiers and sailors the warmest congratulations on the occasion of the forthcoming 60th anniversary celebration of the USSR's formation.

It is impossible to imagine our Armed Forces' development without the all-around cooperation of the glorious USSR Armed Forces. Combat collaboration closely unites us with the socialist countries' fraternal armies, and above all, with the Soviet Army.

Cuban servicemen learn the science of scoring victories from their Soviet brothers in arms. We consider ourselves the inheritors of the rich military-theoretical and practical experience of the land of the soviets, the foundation of which experience was laid by Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland, and which was developed in the course of the crushing defeat of fascist Germany and militarist Japan.

The FAR, as a new type of military organization, plays an important role in our socialist society's life. Enemies have repeatedly tried to test the capability of the Cuban revolution to defend its gains, and each time the FAR have honorably fulfilled their set tasks. In resolving the complex and immense tasks of building socialism and in conditions of the heightened danger of war and of the exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the international arena, the constant improvement of political-educational work in the forces is of great significance for improving the combat capability of the FAR.

Cuban servicemen are educated in the spirit of loyalty to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of socialist internationalism in conformity with the general political line established at the first and second party congresses.

Today the FAR, which are celebrating their 26th anniversary, have at their disposal modern combat equipment, and the standard of their combat and political training is higher than ever. They are ready, on being given the order by the party and government, to carry out without hesitation any task in defense of our interests and socialism's gains and to carry out honorably and worthily their internationalist duty.

PRAVDA HITS POOR NEWS COVERAGE BY RADIO, TASS

PM151621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[Candidate of Historical Sciences D. Lyubosvetov article: "'Announced by Radio...'" -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] A few bars of a theme tune, and the All-Union Radio begins its news programs.... The role of social and political news in our life has increased considerably. The better informed the masses are about what is happening in the country and abroad, the firmer their ideological conviction is and the higher their labor activeness is. The party's ideas, plans and slogans, as is well known, become a material force when they take hold of the masses, the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum noted.

Moscow [no date given] -- Each day the All-Union Radio offers Soviet listeners 10 Latest News bulletins on the first program and almost 60 Mayak bulletins on the second program. The Mayak call sign is heard on the airwaves twice an hour, and far more often than that in the mornings and the evenings, creating a permanent "information field." More than 97 percent of the USSR's population can steadily receive the first All-Union program and 75 percent are within Mayak's sphere of operation. It is appropriate at this point to recall V.I. Lenin's remark: "We need to ensure that what is decided is announced by radio to all corners of the world that very same evening...."

Radio broadcasting often provides the first assessment of particular events and the impulse for the shaping of public opinion. According to sociologists' observations, when people have a need for information or for emotional relaxation, they usually prefer the radio. Even at the most "inconvenient" time (nighttime and the hours before dawn) 10-15 million people are listening to the radio in our country. On the basis of experience the audience has differentiated between the potential of the channels of information: In the morning and afternoon it wants to learn of events by radio as they happen or immediately after they happen, it wants to see them on television in the evening, and it wants to get the details and the analysis in the newspapers the next day.

Latest News bulletins are prepared by the All-Union Radio main news desk. The radio journalists are seeking to more accurately adjust the propaganda sights of their programs and to vary their themes and forms. The 26th CPSU Congress decisions orient them toward this.

What has been the specific expression of the shifts in the organization of All-Union Radio news? First a few words about the quantitative indicators. While the volume of broadcasting has in general stabilized in the last 5-year period, the time devoted to news programs has increased by 3 hours per day. The number of morning and evening news bulletins has increased accordingly: News is now heard every 10 or 15 minutes.

Has the quality and meaningful news of these programs changed for the better? The successes here are more modest. Let's try to investigate.

First of all, the analytical content of broadcast news has increased a little. Analysis and generalization typify a comparatively new type of program -- current affairs programs [informatsionnyye bloki], as well as news bulletins. They contain local reports. International Diary, which is popular with listeners, is now broadcast three times a day -- the commentators report the very latest news direct from the teletype room.

Radio journalists are paying more attention to the organizing function of radio. Thus one Latest News bulletin reported that thousands of K-700 tractors and trucks were standing idle in agriculture through the fault of Yaroslavl's Avtodizel association. The pointed signal worked. The association's leadership took measures to eliminate the "bottleneck," and the radio listeners were informed of this.

Mayak once carried a report from the central control point of the country's integrated power system. The reporter noted that "this is the time" in the evening when power stations finish generating their 1-trillionth kilowatt-hour of energy and he asked listeners to switch off any unnecessary lights and electrical appliances. And 90 minutes later impressive figures were quoted in another report from that same control point: The country's power load had fallen by 1.5 million kilowatts.

The Latest News journalists are now using the achievements of communications technology; that is how linkups [pereklichki] are carried out using the Efir-1 radio console. This interesting form of radio news is especially effective in cases where several thematically related events are taking place at the same time in different places. It is versatile since it is organically in line with radio's potential and it can obviously be used very heavily, not just occasionally. The experience of transmitting direct broadcast reports is interesting. Unfortunately, it is being assimilated only slowly.

By listening to Latest News and Mayak you form an opinion on the leading news topics of the day. Reports on important party and state decisions, major political campaigns and significant events are particularly singled out and are analyzed in detail. However, it is not every day that major events occur. The face of news programs is still determined by the news of an ordinary specific day. It is here that the unsolved questions of radio news nowadays are particularly noticeable.

Recent party documents have paid special attention to the improvement of international news and, in particular, to the need for prompter reaction and deeper analysis of world events by newspapers, radio and television. Mayak and Latest News have improved their broadcasts on these themes slightly, but the potential for improvement here has still by no means been exhausted.

The international news that Mayak carries in the first half of the day is usually prepared by TASS and, in the main, has already been used by the newspapers. The majority of central publications reach the reader in the morning. So it turns out that the All-Union Radio is largely duplicating the papers, although by its very nature it is called upon to beat the press. "Today," "An hour ago," "Our correspondent has just reported" -- phrases like that which emphasize radio's potential for promptness and flexibility still do not feature enough in the flow of material.

As far as the analysis of facts is concerned, it cannot be said that news of international life is not commented on in news bulletins. But these commentaries by no means always contain interesting additional information revealing the complex sociopolitical relations in the modern world and only rarely are they openly polemical and preemptively attacking with regard to the hostile anti-Soviet propaganda onslaughts of the sundry "radio voices" broadcasting to our country. Generalities and arguments that are already familiar to the audience sometimes take the place of persuasive explanation and a fresh, unusual and at the same time accurate view of an "acute" situation -- a view that attracts the listeners.

Periodical sociological surveys show the radio audience's great interest in international news. People remark of domestic news that it is sometimes dull and is presented in a stereotyped manner. In view of this, shouldn't we take a closer look at the principles behind the selection of news about the country and at the stereotyped and hackneyed approach to its presentation that is still current?

Listeners are dissatisfied with economic news, in particular.

The economy is invariably the focus of public attention, but analysis of it on radio programs often suffers from dryness [otchetnost] and narrowness of theme. "Fulfilled," overfulfilled," "competing to fulfill," "brought into operation," "commissioned" -- phrases like those and figures are constantly heard in bulletins and often provide no impression of the scale of successes or the way they were achieved. Of course, it is not easy to do without weighty figures. But all the same, the impact on the listener is more effective when a vivid comparison is made or a story about people and their destinies is told. Themes such as the showcasing of the working class and rural working people, party life, the effectiveness of socialist competition, technical progress and the Soviet people's creative initiative need a more active form of presentation, which presupposes a wealth of facets and turnabouts and the originality of living examples.

The shortcomings in the planning of news and the limited nature of the news sources make themselves particularly felt in the morning and early news bulletins. It would seem that TASS could provide more substantial assistance in preparing at night and in the early morning the necessary news specially for radio. The news desk can clearly also avoid the morning "news famine" and provide richer material for the afternoon and evening bulletins by mobilizing its own resources -- the existing network of local correspondents. As yet their share in the total volume of Latest News and Mayak broadcasting is not large. The emerging decline in the number of timely, purely radio items from local level -- reports and interviews -- is also worrying. The mobile reassignment and, where necessary, the expansion of the network of correspondents in the light of the importance of a particular region are an important condition for the balanced receipt of information. Radio journalists are seeking to diversify the geography of news: For a number of years Mayak has featured the rubric "News From the Union Republics," which is prepared by local journalists. Nonetheless, there are "gaps" in it. There is a shortage of lively material from correspondents in Tyumen Oblast and certain other places on which nationwide attention is riveted.

In the mail you encounter letters wishing that the role of political observers in Latest News and Mayak programs be stepped up. It is maybe not even worth seeking a total radio counterpart to the World Today TV program, but it is clearly advisable to expand the circle of authoritative writers.

I can't imagine the day without All-Union Radio -- such admissions are often found in letters from listeners expressing their wishes and advice. That is a deserved high assessment. But it also imposes great obligations.

COMPARISON OF POLITBURO INSTRUCTIONS ON LETTERS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 11 December on page 1 of the Second Edition carries an unattributed report under the heading "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo." This item has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Television Service version carried on pages R 1-R 2 of the 13 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and the following variations were noted:

Page R 2, paragraph 5, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...public order and embezzlements of socialist property. (supplying indistinct words)

Paragraph 8, last line; paragraph 9, line 1; and last paragraph, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads "soviet" instead of "administrative."

PRAVDA REPORTS ON RAILWAY MINISTRY COLLEGIUM

PM141111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Expanded Session of Ministry of Railways Collegium"]

[Text] An expanded session of the Ministry of Railways collegium was held 13 December, with chiefs of railroads, subways and industrial railroad transport associations, directors of research institutes, rectors of VUZes and chairmen of trade union railroad committees taking part.

A report on measures to fulfill in railroad transport the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum was delivered by N.S. Konarev, USSR minister of railways. The collegium session analyzed the state of affairs in railroad transport, examined the reasons for the serious shortcomings to which the plenum pointed, and noted what must be done for their speediest elimination. Particular emphasis was placed on the need to concentrate and pool the efforts of all enterprise and subunit collectives and of railroad workers of all services to successfully fulfill the shipments plan, improve the efficiency and quality of work and make maximum use of enterprise internal reserves.

Great attention was paid to improving the style and methods of work and to the problems associated with accelerating scientific and technical progress and introducing progressive techniques and production organization and leading experience. The importance of displaying every possible concern for cadres and for railroad workers' working and living conditions was emphasized.

V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech at the collegium session.

The following took part in the collegium's work: G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.D. Sosnov, minister of transport construction; V.I. Davydov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Section; V.Ye. Biryukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; Ye.P. Zhevago, deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab; N.I. Kovalev, chairman of the Railroad Transport and Transport Construction Workers Union Central Committee; and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab and the USSR People's Control Committee.

The collegium adopted a detailed decision defining specific measures to radically improve railroad transport's work, successfully complete the targets for December this year and ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the shipments plan in 1983.

The collegium expressed the confidence that in response to the fatherly concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government the railroad workers, widely developing socialist competition, will devote all their strength, knowledge and experience to successfully fulfilling the plan targets and will make a weighty contribution to the nationwide struggle to implement the historic decision of the 26th CPSU Congress.

PRAVDA ISSUES CALL FOR THRIFTY USE OF BREAD

PM141629 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 December, in the Second Edition, publishes on page 3 under the heading "Break Is Worth More Than a Kopek" a 1,400-word review by V. Grishin (not further identified) of readers' letters on the thrifty use of bread which "are pervaded by the idea of the need to wage a resolute struggle on a wide front among all strata of the population for a thrifty, truly proprietorial attitude toward the most ancient of foods." Grishin goes on to discuss readers' comments and suggestions on the subject, pointing out that stale bread is often thrown out, discussing ways of collecting bread and other food discarded by households for use as animal feed, and noting that bread stores frequently overorder. Grishin also quotes from the letters of readers who believe that increasing the price of bread might ensure a thriftier attitude toward it. Finally Grishin mentions readers' complaints that fresh bread is frequently fed to livestock. "This attitude toward bread can only be called barbaric," he observes.

RED BANNER AWARDS TO MOSCOW, OTHER REPUBLICS

Moscow, Kazakhstan, Others

LD141932 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television in Russian at 1400 GMT on 14 December, in its Vremya newscast, carries reports on the presentation of Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. The reports begin with the presentation of a Challenge Red Banner to the city of Moscow for its results in all-union competition in honor of the USSR's 60th anniversary.

Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, is seen speaking at a festive meeting of the party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol aktiv together with representatives of working people's collective. He warmly congratulates all working people of Moscow on the lofty appraisal of their labor and presented the Challenge Red Banner to the capital's leaders and representatives of labor collectives. To the sound of applause, a film shows Arkhipov addressing the meeting and presenting the banner to Nikolay Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. Grishin is seen addressing the meeting. He expresses sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for their lofty appraisal of the work of Moscow's citizens and for their constant concern for the capital's socioeconomic development. He says Moscow is being turned into a model communist city.

In Alma-Ata, a festive meeting of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and the Kazakhstan Supreme Soviet was dedicated to the USSR's 60th anniversary. The announcer says Kazakhstan has achieved impressive successes in all sectors of communist construction. In the republic today, he says, two and one half times more is produced in 1 day than it produced in 1 year at the time of the USSR's formation.

Comrade Sakhnyuk, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, presented leaders of the republic and representatives of labor collectives with the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. It was awarded to the Kazakh SSR for successes in all-union socialist competition to mark the USSR's 60th anniversary. A film shows Sakhnyuk addressing the meeting and Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, receiving the banner and addressing the meeting.

In Baku today there was a joint meeting of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet, dedicated to the USSR's 60th anniversary. The announcer says that the economy of Azerbaijan, which prior to the revolution was merely an oil producing base, today includes 100 dynamically developing branches of industry. Over the past 60 years, he says, the volume of industrial production has increased by a factor of 146. Over this period the gross output of agriculture has grown by almost 13 times.

Comrade Yakovlev, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee, presented leaders of the republic and representatives of labor collectives with the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. A film shows Comrade Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, receiving the banner and addressing the meeting. The banner was awarded to the Azerbaijan SSR for successes in all-union competition to mark the USSR's 60th anniversary.

In Riga a festive meeting of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and the Latvian Supreme Soviet, dedicated to the USSR's 60th anniversary, was held today. There is no video reportage of the meeting but the announcer says that socialist industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture and a cultural revolution were all achieved in the republic in a very short time.

Compared with the last prewar years, production of gross industrial output has increased by a factor of 46. In the last three 5-year periods, he says, state purchases of meat have more than doubled, sales of milk to the state have increased by a factor of 1.5 and egg sales are more than four times greater.

Comrade Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee's Party Control Commission, presented leaders of the republic and representatives of labor collectives with the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. It was awarded to the Latvian SSR for successes in all-union competition to mark the USSR's 60th anniversary. Comrade Voss, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party, spoke at the meeting.

The announcer says that those taking part in the festive meetings adopted letters of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Further Awards

LD151844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Festive session of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Moldavia, Kirghizia and Tajikistan and the supreme soviets of the republics devoted to the USSR's jubilee, took place today in Kishinev, Frunze and Dushanbe.

It was stressed in the report by Comrade Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, and in the speeches that the overall volume of industrial production in the republic this year has grown by a factor of 52 compared with the prewar level, and by almost 1,000 times since 1922. The industrial complexion of the republic today comprises more than 600 large modern industrial enterprises and scientific-production associations. Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, spoke at the festive session. He presented the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner to the leaders of the republic and representatives of labor.

In Frunze, the keynote speaker Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and others who made speeches noted that virtually every one of the 500 large industrial enterprises currently in operation in the republic could be called a "friendship project." The Toktogul GES, the standard-bearer of Kirghizia's power engineering, was built by representatives of 45 nationalities. In the all-union division of labor the republic has an important place as a supplier of rare and nonferrous metals, tipper trucks, electric motors and arable farming and livestock products. A Red Banner was presented to the republic at the festive session by Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

At the festive session in Dushanbe, the speaker, Comrade Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee and others who made speeches noted that, following the course of industrialization drafted by the party, the republic has created a modern industry. There are more than 300 enterprises in operation in the republic. The fast developing South Tajik Territorial Production Complex is to resolve tasks of the further assimilation of natural and labor resources. Today Tajikistan provides one-third of the fine-staple cotton produced in the country. Comrade Mochalin, head of a CPSU Central Committee department, spoke at the festive session. He presented the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner to leaders of the republic and representatives of labor collectives for permanent retention. The Moldavian, Kirghiz and Tajik SSRs have been given these lofty awards for successes in economic and cultural construction, and to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Those participating in the festive sessions in Kishinev, Frunze and Dushanbe adopted greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT BREZHNEVSKIY RAYON CEREMONY

PM101103 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Loyalty to the Party's Cause"]

[Excerpt] The names of those who devoted their lives to the fatherland's service and who were faithful sons of the Communist Party are preserved forever in the people's memory. Muscovites welcomed with a sense of profound satisfaction the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on perpetuating the memory of L.I. Brezhnev, continuer of Lenin's great cause and outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and the international communist and workers movement. The city of Naberezhnyye Chelny has been renamed Brezhnev City and Zavodskoy Rayon in Dneprodzerzhinsk has been renamed Brezhnevskiy Rayon. The name of the loyal son of the party and people has been conferred on a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises, educational establishments, seagoing ships, squares in various cities of the country, Zvezdnyy Gorodok....

And the same decree has changed the name of the capital's Cheremushkinskiy Rayon to Brezhnevskiy Rayon. A meeting of working people's representatives from the rayon's enterprises and organizations was held yesterday to mark this event.

Production frontrunners, scientists, workers in public education and culture and representatives of the rayon's young people gathered in the conference hall of the Institute of Management Problems.

The presidium was composed of V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, B.V. Nikolskiy, I.N. Ponomarev and A.M. Roganov, Moscow CPSU Gorkim secretaries; S.M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; V.I. Konstantinov, agent of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; and executives of Moscow CPSU Gorkom and a number of departments.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, was given the floor.

A great honor has been conferred on the working people and inhabitants of your rayon and all Muscovites, V.V. Grishin said. By decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, the capital's Cheremushkinskiy Rayon has been renamed Brezhnevskiy Rayon. It is not only a high honor but also a great responsibility to bear the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Allow me, comrades, on behalf of Moscow Gorkom and the Moscow City Soviet to cordially congratulate you, the labor collectives and the inhabitants of the rayon on the conferment on it of the name of Brezhnevskiy Rayon and to express the wish that you hold this name high and justify it with great new successes in communist building, to which Leonid Ilich devoted his entire life.

V.V. Grishin dwelt in detail on the glorious path traveled by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, whose destiny is inseparable from the history of the Soviet people. Leonid Ilich was close to the people in all the posts entrusted him by the party. An engineer and Soviet worker, an obkom secretary and Army commissar, who rose to the rank of party leader and head of state, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev always selflessly served the party cause and the interests of the working class and all working people.

For over 18 years Leonid Ilich Brezhnev led our party's combat staff -- the Leninist Central Committee. On the basis of the report of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who was chairman of the Constitutional Commission, the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted in 1977 the new USSR Constitution enshrining the historic achievements of the mature socialist society. The fruitful activity of L.I. Brezhnev in the international arena earned the profound and heartfelt gratitude of the Soviet people and all people of good will in the world.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's life and activity, the speaker went on to note, were closely linked with Moscow. Leonid Ilich lived and worked in our city for over 25 years. The capital's Communists repeatedly elected Leonid Ilich delegate to the party congresses. He was elected deputy of the USSR and the RSFSR Supreme Soviets for Moscow.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev showed constant concern for the capital's development and Muscovites' needs. Having set the capital's working people and all Muscovites the task of transforming the capital into a model Communist city, Leonid Ilich actively helped in consistently striving to achieve this inspiring goal.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will live forever in the grateful memory of Muscovites and of all our people as an unfading example of Leninist ideological commitment, loyalty to the cause of the party and communism, revolutionary optimism and humanism.

The sorrowful days of mourning and farewell for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev showed the whole world that Muscovites, together with the entire Soviet people, are full of unshakable determination to continue to work persistently for the benefit of the motherland and that they share with the party a common single desire -- to advance along the Leninist path steadily and unswervingly. This period has made manifest with special force the Soviet people's cohesion around the party and its Central Committee, the selfless devotion of our country's working people to the ideals of Marxism-Leninism, their very deep respect and love for their own party, and their organization, endurance and confidence in their own strength. The Soviet people see the party as their well-tried political vanguard and have infinite faith in it.

The results of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum, which demonstrated our party's unity and its monolithic cohesion around the Leninist Central Committee, were welcomed with profound satisfaction by the Communists and working people of Moscow. And Muscovites greeted with unanimous approval the election of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, a comrade in arms of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and prominent party and state figure who has rich experience of life and diverse political experience, as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Muscovites, like all Soviet people, are well aware that the course of the party and its Central Committee is a consistent Leninist course. It was elaborated under the leadership of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and remains unchanged in its strategic guidelines directed toward communist creation, toward ensuring peace and toward the good and happiness of the Soviet people. This was confirmed convincingly and vividly by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the 7th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation.

The plenum discussed the draft state plan for economic and social development and the draft USSR state budget for 1983, approved them in the main and submitted them for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet session. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a profound and fundamental speech at the plenum. The proposals and tasks he advanced provide precise guidelines for the future, define the main directions for the future work of the whole party and people and make it incumbent on us to work even better and more efficiently.

The routine CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session were held at an important stage in the 11th 5-Year Plan, on the eve of its third and pivotal year. And though, as Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed, a great deal has already been done, difficult and intensive work lies ahead.

The decisions of the routine CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, V.V. Grishin went on to say, have been greeted by Muscovites and by all Soviet people with warm approval and unanimous support, which is clearly displayed in the new upsurge of their labor and sociopolitical activeness.

A good basis has been created in the city for successfully fulfilling the current year's targets and socialist pledges and for fittingly greeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Muscovites have made quite a good start to the 11th 5-Year Plan. The plan for the first year was completed ahead of schedule and the 11-month plan for the current year has been successfully fulfilled. Output to the value of hundreds of millions of rubles has been produced in excess of the target, including consumer goods to the value of millions of rubles. The entire growth in output volume has been obtained via increased labor productivity.

Moscow's economy is developing on the whole at a consistent and steady pace and in accordance with the guidelines of the 26th party congress and the 5-year plan targets. The social program is also being implemented successfully, Muscovites' working, living and leisure conditions are being improved and their material and spiritual needs are being satisfied more and more fully. Moscow is becoming an increasingly highly organized, well-appointed and beautiful city where the constant concern of the Communist Party and Soviet state for the good of Soviet people is clearly and vividly manifested.

Speaking of the tasks which the CPSU Central Committee November plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session set for party organizations, soviets and economic organs, V.V. Grishin stressed that their resolution is of paramount importance for Moscow. Our efforts must be aimed at ensuring production intensification on the basis of scientific and technical progress in all sectors of the capital's economy and at all enterprises and at eliminating the shortcomings in management which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev mentioned with great acuteness and which were mentioned again at the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

The work to implement current and long-term plans is indissolubly linked with the struggle to transform the capital into a model communist city. Party, trade union and Komosomol organizations, soviet and economic organs and labor collectives must be more persistent and consistent in educating Muscovites in a spirit of high communist awareness, organization and discipline and active love for the motherland and its capital. The Muscovite must indeed feel master in his own city, show concern for its development and good name, manifest high culture, respect and benevolence to those around him, seek to eliminate shortcomings and resolutely act against those who violate public order and disregard the norms of our morality.

The "moral principles of the inhabitant of a model communist city," approved by all Muscovites, must become each person's daily and customary code of conduct in life and work. Such is the urgent demand of our dynamic life and times, which make high demands on the Soviet person's personality and his life stance.

The capital's working people have all the necessary conditions and every opportunity to fulfill the creative tasks advanced by the party. Numerous cadres of skilled workers, engineers, scientists, physicians, teachers and culture workers are concentrated in Moscow. Muscovites' work is pooled and directed by the over 1-million-strong party organization, which has accumulated considerable experience in leadership of Communists, and all working people of the capital will struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress with even greater energy, initiative and persistence and will devote all their strength to the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

Working people of Moscow's Brezhnevskiy Rayon are also called upon to make their own worthy contribution to resolving the tasks advanced by the routine CPSU Central Committee November plenum and to implementing plan targets and socialist pledges. They have everything necessary for this, V.V. Grishin noted, and a good material foundation has been laid. Your rayon is one of Moscow's young and rapidly growing rayons. In fact Cheremushkiy was the first fruit of industrial housing construction. By the will of the party the housing problem began to be resolved here. Now 92 percent of the rayon's population have individual apartments. The overwhelming majority of the rayon's population moved here during the last two decades.

In the last 7 years alone over 250,000 Muscovites have obtained apartments in the modern blocks with improved layout built in your rayon.

This is where the method of mass large-scale housing construction now widely used on the country's reconstruction sites emerged. This method, which is undergoing development and improvement, meets modern scientific, technical and social demands. A new step was taken in developing the comprehensiveness of housing construction in Yasenevo. Back in 1974 there were ravines and woods here. Now, successfully fitting into the surrounding Bitsevskiy forest park, what is essentially a whole city has emerged where almost 3 million square meters of housing have been commissioned and there are already 14 school buildings, 36 children's preschool establishments and 20 stores, including 3 department stores. In a word, southwest Moscow is continuing to develop dynamically.

The right to housing, proclaimed by the USSR Constitution as a most important social right of Soviet citizens, has been given real and visible expression. Behind it lie the gains of Great October and the heroic labor of our people, which has provided the conditions for the mass housing construction which was such a great and daily concern of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The rayon is characterized by a high production and scientific potential. Output is growing at industrial enterprises. In the last 5-year plan the rayon produced twice as much industrial output as it did in the previous 5-year period. The technical standard of enterprises is improving.

But the chief source of wealth is of course people, the frontrunners of a number of the rayon's enterprises -- Nikolay Semenovich Zubkovskiy, Georgiy Fedorovich Semin, Moscow Soviet Deputy Yuriy Aleksandrovich Petukhov, Vasiliy Antonovich Mikhaylov, Leonid Dmitriyevich Vasilenko, Aleksandr Nikolayevich Mordasov and many other splendid workers.

Thanks to the party's concern for strengthening the material and technical base of the country's science, many leading scientific research institutes have been "registered" in your rayon. The rayon's scientific collectives are making a weighty contribution to the economy of the country and of Moscow. The face of Brezhnevskiy Rayon is also determined to a considerable degree by such unique establishments as the Patrice Lumumba University of the People's Friendship and the A.S. Pushkin Russian Language Institute, where representatives of over 100 world countries study. They leave here, leave Moscow, not just enriched with modern scientific knowledge but also feeling a tremendous gratitude to the land of the Soviets, which is helping the young developing states train national cadres. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev called upon us to remain true to this noble international cause -- the cause of helping the countries which have embarked on the path of independent development.

At present preparations are underway in the rayon, as indeed throughout Moscow and the country as a whole, for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, that great holiday of the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy. The socialist competition to greet the jubilee fittingly is growing. All the labor collectives of Brezhnevskiy Rayon and over 23,000 working people are taking part in this competition. The 11-month plan targets for the production and sale of the most important types of industrial goods and for the rate of growth in industrial production have been fulfilled successfully. The proportion of goods in the top quality category is growing. All this gives us grounds for confidence that Brezhnevskiy Rayon will successfully fulfill and overfulfill the targets for 1982 and 1983 and for the 5-year plan as a whole.

It is easy to see from your rayon's example, V.V. Grishin went on to note, the tremendous work which the party and state are carrying out in order to ensure a progressive, modern standard of production, science and technology, economic efficiency and growth in the people's well-being. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev paid daily attention to all this.

At the same time he tirelessly drew the attention of party organizations and Communists to the fact that the increase in our scientific, technical and economic potential and in working people's material living standard must be indissolubly linked with improving social relations and with Soviet people's communist education.

The question of the need to improve working people's activeness still more and organize broad propaganda and elucidation of the 1983 plan targets was raised at the routine Central Committee November plenum. Today this is the most important task of party committees and soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, which are called upon to convey to people the ideas, plans and slogans of the party, which, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted, become a material force when they take hold of the masses.

It is especially important and necessary now for every working person and every Muscovite to understand that the plan's fulfillment depends on their labor contribution too. Everybody must grasp the simple truth that the better we work, the better we live.

The rayon party organization, which is made up of about 30,000 Communists and 270 primary party organizations, is a great force. It is called upon to ensure the further successful resolution of questions of economic and scientific development and the growth of working people's well-being and culture. The Communists of Brezhnevskiy Rayon must march in the vanguard of the struggle to successfully fulfill the plans of the 5-year plan and be active party fighters and educators of the working people.

We must always remember the concern which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev showed for improving primary party organizations' militancy, for asserting Leninist norms of party life and the principles of party leadership in all their work and for consolidating links with working people. Collectivism, a scientific approach, efficiency and organization, self-criticism in assessing what has been achieved. These are the features which must determine the style of activity of each party organization in Brezhnevskiy Rayon. All the organizational and political education work of party organizations must be pursued in conjunction with the resolution of economic tasks and the struggle to make enterprises, organizations, residential areas and the entire rayon as a whole exemplary.

Very little time remains before the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. It is very important that in the time that is left before the holiday working people's efforts and energy and party organizations' multifacted activity be directed toward fulfilling unconditionally the prejubilee socialist pledges and creating a firm foundation for successful fruitful work in the third year of the 5-year plan.

Moscow welcomed the resolution on the perpetuation of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's bright memory with great joy and a feeling of sincere gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo. Henceforth the name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will rightly figure among the names of the outstanding revolutionaries and figures of our party and state who are dear to all Soviet people and in whose honor many Moscow rayons, streets and squares are named.

To be a working person and inhabitant of Brezhnevskiy Rayon imposes great responsibilities. You must develop the economy still more efficiently and improve industry, science and culture. You must show more concern for people, for their working, living and leisure conditions and for their interests, which are ultimately state interests. It was precisely this approach that was always characteristic of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Faithfulness to this approach will be our best memorial to Leonid Ilich.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin expressed the confidence that the Communists, working people and all inhabitants of Brezhnevskiy Rayon will be in the front ranks of the builders of communism and achieve great new successes in labor for the sake of our great motherland's prosperity.

RASHIDOV REPORT AT 29 NOV UZBEK PLENUM

PM161001 Tahskent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 30 Nov 82 pp 2-3

[Unattributed account of report by Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, at the 29 November Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum: "Making Further Progress, Achieving More; On the Republican Party Organization's Tasks in Further Developing Arable Farming and Livestock Raising in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

All social and political life in our country currently bears the imprint of the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Soviet people, under the leadership of Lenin's party, are firmly resolved to fulfill the complex tasks facing them, ensure a further improvement in national economic efficiency and the country's steady progress along the Leninist path to communism.

This was confirmed with renewed force by the recent CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The November plenum discussed the draft state plan for economic and social development and draft USSR state budget for 1983.

The Central Committee plenum approved the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Perpetuating the Memory of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev."

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the law "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1983" and the law "On the USSR State Budget for 1983."

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made a major, vivid speech at the plenum. His speech noted the continuity of the party's domestic and foreign policy, described the plan and budget for the next year of the 5-year plan, contained a comprehensive analysis of the present state of the Soviet economy and fundamental assessment of our successes and shortcomings, determined the topical tasks facing the national economy and showed the ways and means of fulfilling them.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech draws party organizations' attention to the need to accelerate the intensification of production, enhance the quality of work, considerably improve capital construction, refine planning and management of the national economy, step up economy measures and strengthen labor and executive discipline.

Like all Soviet people, the working people of Uzbekistan are responding to the party's concern for the people's welfare with selfless labor. They fervently support the decisions of the November plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session and the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state and cordially congratulate Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenum decisions are unanimously assessed by working people as evidence of consistent activity by the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo to strengthen our motherland's economic and defense might and improve the Soviet people's well-being.

The CPSU Central Committee November plenum set party and Soviet organizations, trade union and Komsomol organs, ministries and departments the specific task of focusing attention on the successful completion of this year's targets and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1983 plans and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Again the plenum drew the attention of party, soviet and economic organs, scientists and kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists to the need to implement essential measures to further develop arable farming and livestock raising.

In his plenum speech Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed that measures connected with the implementation of the Food Program and with increasing foodstuffs production occupy a central place in our plans. This is an exceedingly important economic and social matter. And it is the job of our plenum to comprehensively discuss the republican party organization's tasks on further increasing arable farming and livestock raising output in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and May and November (1982) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrades! The solution of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November (1982) plenums of the party Central Committee demand an improvement in organizational, political and ideological work.

It is necessary to mobilize all means at our disposal and develop extensive propaganda of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and documents of the seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Party organizations must thoroughly elucidate the tasks set in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech and make them part and parcel of the targets of the 1983 plan and the practical deeds and tasks of every enterprise, every labor collective and every working person.

The main thing here is to ensure that the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee plenum are examined from the viewpoint of each plant, shop, section and workplace as well as from the sector viewpoint.

The decisions of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are a fighting program, a guide to action. The results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum must be discussed at plenums of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, at party aktivs and meetings of primary party organizations. It is very important that these should be businesslike and creative and that they should place special emphasis on how the Food Program is being fulfilled.

The successful solution of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee's November plenum demands an improvement in the selection, placement and education of cadres.

The current difficult year has shown once again that when party, soviet and economic workers solve tasks not in a hackneyed way but in a creative way and when they analyze the situation in depth and make the correct decisions, good final results can be achieved even under difficult conditions.

A great deal has been done in the republic to strengthen the staffs of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, agricultural organs and all components of the agroindustrial complex.

At the same time, the current difficult year has shown that not all our leaders are able, in the complex conditions, to find ways of fulfilling plans. Party committees and agricultural organs must help these leaders and make greater demands on them.

The November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that the successful fulfillment of all plans demands that there be politically mature, competent people in the decisive areas, people with organizing ability and a sense of what is new. In short, people with the kind of qualities which are essential to the management of modern production.

All organizational and political work must be directed toward increasing the masses' labor and political activeness and mobilizing them for the unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for this year and of the 5-year plan as a whole. Socialist competition must be further developed and labor organization must be improved. This is a most important task for party committees and trade union and Komsomol organizations today. They must ensure that every working person knows that the fulfillment of the plan depends on his labor contribution.

Comrades! We are nearing a glorious jubilee -- the USSR's 60th anniversary. This date is filled with great sociopolitical content and special significance. It reflects the historic path followed by our great multinational motherland and demonstrates the unbreakable moral and political unity of our society and the triumph of Lenin's ideas of the friendship of the people.

Great heights have been scaled under the Communist Party's leadership. New targets lie ahead. They are determined by the decisions of the May and November (1982) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

We are faced with the task of fulfilling the big socialist pledges adopted in all sectors of the national economy for 1983. We are faced with the task of further intensifying the whole of social production, improving the efficiency and quality of all our work and improving labor productivity. We are faced with the task of increasing the output of industry and all agricultural sectors, implementing the Food Program, further developing capital construction, developing the economy and culture and improving the people's material well-being.

Permit me to assure the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo that the Communists and all the working people in the republic, as the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR draws near, will put all their strength and knowledge, energy and expertise into honorably completing the current year and ensuring the unconditional fulfillment, overfulfillment of the targets for 1983 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. (Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov's report was listened to very closely and was repeatedly interrupted by applause).

RASHIDOV, OTHERS PRAISE UZBEK INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Rashidov Cited

GF151419 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, in a statement on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Union, has said that over 1,500 industrial factories have been set up in Uzbekistan during the Soviet era. Sixty years ago, Uzbekistan was only an agricultural country. Currently, there are over 100 industrial branches in Uzbekistan, including such industrial fields as aircraft manufacturing, mining and power generation.

Uzbek Presidium Chairman

GF141824 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Speech delivered by Inamdzhan Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium, titled: "The Only Family of Fraternal Peoples" on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Esteemed listeners of Tashkent Radio who live in different parts of the world.

Only a few days are left before the 60th jubilee of the establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the RSFSR [as heard]. This jubilee anniversary will be marked by the Soviet peoples in each and every republic, who are united on a single goal and glorious [word indistinct], as a festive day of internationalism, friendship and brotherhood.

Sixty years do not reflect a long period of time in history. This period of time is even (?shorter than) [words indistinct]. However, in the course of the 60 years which have lapsed since the establishment of the Soviet Union, the numerous historical developments which have taken place in the economic, political and cultural fields in the Soviet homeland cannot be traced throughout the past centuries. It must be stressed that the Soviet Union, which emerged from the ruins of czarist Russia, attained such a level in a short period of time that currently 1/5 of the industrial output of the world is produced in the Soviet Union. In fact, compared with the industrial output in the Soviet Union prior to the war in 1940, the industrial output has increased by 21 percent. It is possible to observe the developments in this country in the lives of each and every people living in the Soviet Union. The development achieved is also observable in the lives of the peoples of Central Asia.

I would like to emphasize the lives of the Central Asian peoples because that part of the country was the most (?underdeveloped) region in the past. The Great October Socialist Revolution in 1917 paved the way for independence, national [word indistinct] and (?prosperous) lives for the Uzbek, Kazakh, Tajik, Turkmen, Kirghiz and Kara-Kalpak peoples, and the other peoples who lived in the former colony of Turkmenistan. This revolution recognized the right of the people living in (?czarist) Russia, including the Uzbek people, to (?determine their own future).

Now let us look at the developments in Uzbekistan in the social, economic and cultural fields since that era. It must be stressed that a strong contemporary industry has been set up (?from scratch) in Uzbekistan and in other republics which [words indistinct]. A workers class came into being in our community, which formed the revolutionary nucleus. Since the establishment of the Uzbek SSR, that is to say since 1924, the industrial output of our republic increased by 216 (?percent). Currently, the daily industrial output in the Uzbek SSR is equal to the (?annual) output in 1924. Numerous developments have taken place in the agricultural field. The establishment of [word indistinct] farms and the putting into effect of the plan for establishing kolkhozes resulted in the development of this important economic field.

Uzbekistan is an example (?in this field). In the course of the years which have lapsed since the establishment of the Soviet Union, cotton cultivation increased 30 times. Uzbekistan is one of the leading countries in cotton harvesting in the world. Our republic achieved a high cotton harvest this year and sold 6 million tons of cotton to the state.

The Uzbek people's [word indistinct] and their unique culture also attained broader horizons in the course of Uzbekistan's development within the Soviet Union. There are 43 university boarding houses and [words indistinct] in the Uzbek Republic, which has a population of about 17 million people.

Currently, a total of 4 million youths are studying in Uzbek schools. This indicates that 1/4 of the republic's population is attending school. Meanwhile, the Uzbek Academy of Sciences and about 20 research institutes are operating successfully. Taking the number of people with higher education into consideration, Uzbekistan is ahead of numerous developed capitalist countries. Until the establishment of Soviet sovereignty, people with higher education did not exist among the members of the nation.

In my short talk, I wanted to discuss the developments in the Uzbek people's social and economic fields. However, as the chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium, I have to mention the independent nature of the Uzbek Republic, like the other Soviet republics. The Uzbek Republic and other united republics in our country are independent states within the Soviet Union and have the right to their own sovereignty.

In conclusion, I would like to stress that Uzbekistan's achievements within the Soviet Union in the social and economic fields stem from a characteristic which is unique to the republics and the peoples of the said union. The historic developments confirm the reactivating power of socialism and the (?difference) between the socialist system and the capitalist system and the socialist democracy and the capitalist democracy.

EARTHQUAKE HITS TAJIKISTAN, UZBEKISTAN 16 DEC

LD161136 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 16 TASS -- At 3 hours 40 minutes Moscow time today, residents of Dushanbe, the capital of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Tajikistan, felt an earth tremour of 4-5 points by the 12-point scale. Its epicentre, according to the central seismic observatory, was on the territory of Afghanistan, in the northern spurs of the Hindu-Kush ridge. The earth tremour reached there 8 points. Tremours of 5-6 points were registered in the south of Tajikistan, tremours of 5 points in Nurek and Kulyaba, 4 points -- in Horoga, 3-4 points -- in Pedjikent and Ura-Tuba. There are no casualties. Some old buildings were affected. Commissions were formed locally to see into the consequences of the earth tremours.

Tremours were also felt on the territory of Uzbekistan. A tremour of 3.5 points was registered in Tashkent. No considerable damage was inflicted to structures.

TAJIK KOMSOMOL PLENUM HELD 13 DECEMBER

GF131615 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Dec 82

[Text] The results of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the tasks of the republic's Komsomol organizations were discussed during the plenum of the Tajik Komsomol Central Committee, which was held in Dushanbe. Comrade Sultanov, first secretary of the Tajik Komsomol Central Committee, presented a report. Those who addressed the plenum and those who presented reports dwelled at length on the necessity of thoroughly mobilizing the youths to participate in the innovatory work and in the struggle for economizing material resources. Comrade (Uvarov), second secretary of the Tajik Komsomol Central Committee, addressed the plenum with a report on the features of fulfilling the decisions of the sixth plenum of the Tajik Komsomol organizations for developing [word indistinct] of capital construction. Corresponding resolutions were made on questions discussed.

The participants in the plenum received with great satisfaction the information that after the review of the work of the Komsomol organizations for fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the socialist emulation for the favorable response to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the USSR Komsomol Central Committee awarded the Order of the Red Banner to the republic's Komosomol organizations and Kurgan-Tuybe Oblast's Komsomol. Comrade (Dirmalinkiy), chief of a department of the USSR Komsomol Central Committee, presented the award to republic's Komsomol (?organizations).

TAJIK POET SAYS NATIONAL CULTURES THRIVE IN USSR

LD120732 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 12 Dec 82

[Text] Dushanbe December 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Robert Serebrennikov reports:

The Reagan administration, pursuing a course of confrontation with the socialist community, has announced a "crusade" against communism and is steeply escalating "psychological warfare" against the USSR and other socialist countries. Washington, far from concealing, publicly advertises the goals of this anti-Soviet campaign: It tries to besmirch the historic achievements of the Soviet people, to provoke enmity and discord in the fraternal family of the socialist republics and to destabilise the system in socialist countries. Subversive radio stations -- Voice of America, as well as Liberty and Free Europe, which are the CIA's affiliates -- are to play the leading role in spreading malicious lies about the USSR, socialism and friendship among nations.

The dirty methods of these radio subversives are exposed by Mirsaid Mirshakar, people's poet of Tajikistan, who is chairman of the Tajik Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

"The sworn anti-Sovieteers do not shrink from anything in their ideological struggle against socialism: They bank on nationalism and try to belittle the influence of the ideas of communism on the minds of the working people.

"They pour lies and slander on the USSR, in particular, on my Tajikistan. The ideological subversive agents follow the recipe that nothing is too bad to discredit real socialism. For instance, the 'Liberty' radio station broadcast in Tajik a commentary on the occasion of my 70th birth anniversary, which was marked on a large scale in our republic.

"What can I say about this? The enemies of the Soviet Union attempt to prove that the national culture of the Tajik people, their language and traditions are now 'in jeopardy.' This is a gross and pitiful lie!

"The Great October Socialist Revolution and the establishment of the multinational Soviet Union opened before the Tajik people boundless vistas and brought about historic changes in the ancient land of Tajikistan.

"The time is long past when Sadriddin Aini, the founder of Soviet Tajik literature, wrote with pain in his heart that in Tajikistan 'literate and educated people are as rare as fruit trees in the saline desert.'

"In the past the Tajik language had no words 'student,' 'institute,' or 'engineer.' There were no printshops in prerevolutionary Tajikistan and no books, journals or newspapers were publsihed. The old journal 'COURIER OF EDUCATION' claimed that universal literacy in Turkestan would only be achieved in 4600.

"At present one out of every three people in the republic studies," Mirsaid Mirshakar continued. "The national artistic intelligentsia have emerged. Our art, which is socialist in content and national in form, has arisen and reached unprecedented heights. The best works of world literature and works by Russian authors and writers of fraternal national republics have been translated into Tajik. Our people can read in their native language today works by their outstanding poets Rudaki, Firdousi, Avicenna, Saadi, Aini and Lakhuti.

"We have heard many myths about 'Russian colonialism' and about the disappearance of our national language and traditions.

It was only under socialism that the ancient culture of the Tajik people was given a new lease on life, as it were. Sovietologists from the other side of the ocean also claim that today's Soviet Tajik literature frowns upon its heritage. Nothing can be farther from the truth than this allegation.

"Soviet Tajik literature was established and is developing successfully on the basis of creative use of the richest heritage and humanistic traditions of classic Tajik and Persian poets and the spiritual wealth created by the Russians and other fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union and by the peoples of the world.

"It is alleged in the West that artistic activity under socialism is 'regimented from higher-up,' and that the party principles of literature hampers the flight of the writer's imagination, depersonalizes his talent and prevents him from realising every aspect of his gift. This gross lie is forcefully debunked by the flourishing of multinational Soviet literature," Mirsaid Mirshakar said in conclusion.

GAPUROV LAUDS SOVIET AID TO TURKMEN SSR

GF020516 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Mukhamednazar Gapurov, the first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, said that Turkmen SSR owes its success in developing its economy to the aid of the Soviet people.

In an article in the press on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, Gapurov wrote that the formation of Turkmenistan's natural gas industry constitutes an example of this cooperation.

The RSFSR, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and scientists, workers and experts from other republics participated in the effort made to build Turkmenistan's natural gas industry. Currently Turkmenistan produces one-sixth of the natural gas extracted in the Soviet Union.

AZERBAIJAN FIRST SECRETARY'S CAREER DESCRIBED

PM131451 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 4 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed biographical sketch: "Kyamran Mamedovich Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] Comrade K.M. Bagirov was born into an employee's family in 1933. He has been a CPSU member since 1961. He is a graduate of the construction faculty of Azerbaijan's Ch. Ildrym Polytechnic Institute and of the CPSU Central Committee higher party school. He worked as a mechanic, engineer, as deputy manager of a number of Azerbaijan's construction trusts, and as deputy chief of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers construction section.

Since 1971 Comrade K.M. Bagirov has been engaged in party work: He worked as chief of an Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee department, as first secretary of the Sumgait Gorkom and from 1978 as secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

At the 29th and 30th Azerbiajan Communist Party Congresses he was elected as a member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. Since 1978 he has been a member of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. He was a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Ninth Convocation, and of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet of a number of convocations.

MEDVEDEV ON BREZHNEV ERA, CAREER, SUCCESSION

Brezhnev Era

PM071415 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 27 Nov 82 p 4

[Soviet dissident Roy Medvedev article: "Three Steps: From Balance to Crisis"]

[Text] The death of a political leader is not only a personal drama, but just as much a political event which requires multifaceted analysis. The death of a Soviet party leader and head of state is an event of extraordinarily great significance and generally means the end of an whole epoch in the country's history. During Brezhnev's time as the Soviet Union's political leader five U.S. presidents have come and gone.

The continuity in the Government of the Soviet Union has made it possible for the leaders both to draw up and complete many plans for change. However, in the last few years a large number of problems have mounted up which the country's aging leadership has shown itself to be unable to solve. The themes of continuity and the implementation of earlier political decisions have, it is true, been present in the speeches during the funeral ceremonies, but for the overwhelming part of the population the concrete social changes which a power handover leads to are by far the most important consideration.

Despite the fact that information about Soviet leaders' health is among the most closely guarded state secrets, Brezhnev's increasing disability had been obvious to everyone who had followed his appearances and television statements.

In his article, "Brezhnev and The Future" Simon Head rightly pointed out: "In the last 6 years Brezhnev's poor health has become a pawn in the game of international politics. Every time this shadowy figure moves outside the Kremlin walls the rest of the world indulges in a feverish search for signs of failing health. With the death of Mikhail Suslov, another mainstay of Soviet power, this ghoulish interest has only increased. Speculation about Brezhnev's state of health varied between different prognoses. During his meetings with Helmut Schmidt in November 1981, when Brezhnev was only able to remain standing with great effort, he sometimes looked as if he would not make it through the day." (NEW YORK REVIEW, 4 March 1982).

It really did become progressively more difficult for Brezhnev to carry out even the simplest of duties and he did not even keep abreast of what was happening immediately around him. Nevertheless it was in the interests of several influential people that Brezhnev remain -- at least in name -- in his post as head of state. He was literally led by the hand, and the leader, ravaged by age, weakness and illness, was made not only the object of all his fellow countrymen's sympathy and pity but also the target for irritation and ridicule.

Nevertheless, perhaps indeed because Brezhnev's death had been long awaited and discussed, his death came as a surprise both for Soviet citizens and for foreign observers and correspondents, as well as for Brezhnev's advisers, who had been preparing the routine Central Committee plenum.

The fact that the death was unexpected is also indicated by the contents of the medical report published after Leonid Ilich's death, even though this by no means includes all his illnesses.

Although Brezhnev died early in the morning of 10 November 1982, the death was not announced publicly until the afternoon of 11 November. But this is completely in line with Soviet traditions.

In our country, it is not only important to announce that a person known throughout the world has died, it is just as important to decide on the form of this announcement. To say nothing of the complicated procedures which then follow.

It was necessary, for example, to intoruce strict controls not only in the central parts of Moscow, but also on all roads leading to the city. It was necessary to decide whether Brezhnev should be called a prominent or perhaps even a "great" personality in the struggle for peace and socialism. And finally there was the most important point, a successor had to be chosen.

It is clear that a meeting of the Politburo was called for the evening of 10 November. We know that the person who assumed temporary chairmanship was V. Shcherbitskiy. After an account of the circumstances surrounding Brezhnev's death, Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov delivered an address in which he proposed Yuriy Andropov as the new general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

This was not a final decision, for such a decision must be preceded by confirmation from a hastily called Central Committee plenum. However, in practice the matter had already been settled, and Andropov accepted not only the task of heading the government committee to organize Brezhnev's funeral but also the role of party leader and head of state.

The Brezhnev era can be divided roughly into three periods. The first covers the latter half of the sixties. This was the period when the new leadership, formed after the 1965 October plenum, went energetically to work to correct everything which could be labeled as mistakes in N.S. Khrushchev's policies.

It was a time of reforms and counterreforms. Central ministries specializing in various branches of industry came to replace the earlier regional administrative bodies covering all branches of industry -- sovnarkhozy.

However, the party leadership underwent changes in the opposite direction. The division of the party apparatus into regional industrial and agricultural units was abolished and undifferentiated local party committees were established. Decisions were even made to introduce new methods into the management of industry and agriculture.

This policy had clearly visible results. In the years 1966-1970, after a 4-year period of economic stagnation, there followed relatively rapid developments in both industry and agriculture. Gross industrial production rose by 50 percent. The correspondent increase in the agricultural sector amounted to around 20 percent (annual statistics).

On the other hand, the Soviet Union's position on the international stage changed considerably during these years. Many events during the latter half of the sixties bear witness to this. We can mention as examples the cultural revolution in China, the start of military confrontation in the border regions between the Soviet Union and China, the escalation of the war in Vietnam, the defeat of the Soviet Union's Arab allies during the 6-day War in the Middle East, and the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The divisions between international communism's various grouping deepened. The Soviet Union was forced to expand its military program considerably. In Poland the acute political situation led to Gomulka's fall.

Inside its own borders the Brezhnev regime was forced into a showdown with the rapidly growing dissident movement, which grew in strength despite repressive measures. An independent body of public opinion which did not subordinate itself to the agitation and propaganda of the party apparatus took shape. In art and literature the trend whose origins lie in the period after the 20th and 22nd party congresses continued. The overwhelming majority of the intelligentsia did not want to see Stalinist power reestablished, something which the leadership promised to accept.

The second period of the Brezhnev era covers the years 1971-1979. In many respects this decade was the quietest yet in Russia and the Soviet Union in the 20th century. The slogan echoed everywhere during these years and created by the Brezhnev leadership was 'stability.' Stability in both domestic and foreign policy. Stability among the cadres within the party and state administration. Stable economic development.

The goals for these endeavors were achieved in many fields, even though stability often led only to stagnation when the country's leaders refused to accept even rational measures or to replace holders of positions of power who were obviously incompetent.

The rate of industrial growth began to slow down. In 1980 Soviet industry produced only 25 percent more than it did in 1975. The retreat within agriculture is even more obvious. According to annual statistics, agricultural production in the Soviet countryside has increased by only 23 percent in the last decade, a growth rate which was largely achieved during the first years of the period.

The enormous capital investments in agriculture, only comparable in size with the cost of the Soviet Union's military apparatus, did not have the expected results.

In the seventies, Soviet foreign policy was more successful and it scored major successes which can often be directly ascribed to Brezhnev. It was a time of detente. A large number of agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union were reached, including one on strategic nuclear arms limitation.

Brezhnev visited the United States, U.S. presidents stepped on Soviet soil on three occasions. Many well-founded agreements linked the Soviet Union with Western Europe. In 10 years the Soviet Union increased its trade with the West European nations seven times over, and in 1981 it was worth R 31 billion.

However, the culmination of detente was the agreement on cooperation and international security and the Helsinki Agreement, which was signed by heads of state and government representatives from 36 [as published] European and North American states.

The United States was forced out of Vietnam after having admitted defeat. At the same time the Soviet Union's influence grew in Asia, Africa and Latin America but on the other hand decreased in the Middle East.

Relations between the Soviet Union and China were not friendly, it is true, but they did not deteriorate. During the seventies the Soviet Union reached an approximate nuclear arms balance with the United States for the first time in postwar history.

If Brezhnev had renounced his leadership in 1979 he would have been able to talk about his administration's success with well-deserved pride.

Unfortunately, I cannot avoid also discussing the Brezhnev era's third and final period, which stretched from the end of 1979 to the head of state's death.

In many respects these years were a time of real crisis. Not a single plan for economic development was fulfilled. The growth of industrial production did not amount to more than 2-3 percent annually. There were enormous problems in the power, coal and transport industries. Agricultural production began to fall. In 1979 gross agricultural production had already fallen below the level for 1978. In 1980 it fell even further. In 1981 the results were particularly bad, which is why the figures for grain production were not even published.

The year 1982 was also a bad one for the Soviet Union.

Food imports increased and food distribution and availability in the Soviet Union deteriorated considerably. Availability of dairy products and meat has become particularly limited. In most industrial centers it has been necessary to introduce some form of food rationing. Speculation in food sales has become increasingly widespread.

In foreign policy these years of setbacks have found their expression in a noticeable deterioration in relations with many West European nations. As far as relations with the United States are concerned, they are reminiscent of the situation which prevailed during the days of the cold war.

NATO's decision to rearm, the U.S. Senate's unwillingness to ratify the SALT II treaty, the development on both sides of nuclear-armed missiles -- all these help to further escalate the expensive, pointless and increasingly dangerous arms race.

In the East, the difficult problem of Afghanistan arose, in the West there was Poland. The conflict between Vietnam and China, revolutions in Kampuchea, the West European nations' boycott of the Moscow Olympics, the economic crisis in Romania, the change of government in West Germany in favor of the conservatives -- all these factors make it more difficult to solve the Soviet Union's foreign policy problems.

However, the change in the tone of relations between the Soviet Union and China has made an important contribution to the efforts to solve these problems. But this is just the beginning of a long process which will be a matter of the highest priority for the new Soviet regime.

If the Brezhnev regime did not experience much success in the economic field, its battle against the problem of dissidents in the last 4 years was all the more successful. Today nearly all dissident activity, small organizations and printed publications have ceased to exist. And it has already become difficult to speak of dissidents as a political movement or as an important factor in domestic or foreign policy.

Brezhnev Career Pattern

PM150809 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 11 Dec 82 p 4

[Soviet dissident Roy Medvedev article: "A Man for the Party Apparatus"]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev's personal contribution to the formation of Soviet domestic and foreign policy cannot be denied. But it would be wrong to ascribe all successes and failures in this program to Brezhnev alone, for he never had as much personal power as Nikita Khrushchev, for example, not to mention Josef Stalin.

The mose important problems during Brezhnev's term were never settled by him alone. During the whole of the "Brezhnev era" collective leadership was retained in our country. In practice this meant the leadership of the Politburo -- sometimes including heavyweight ministers and party secretaries in the more important regions. It is possible here to see the varying degrees of influence and power which Brezhnev had in different periods of his life.

In the sixties Brezhnev was simply primus inter pares. He was not among those who organized Khrushchev's downfall, despite the fact that he was aware of Mikhail Suslov's and Aleksandr Shelepin's plans. There were few who believed that Brezhnev would remain in power for long. People like Shelepin were themselves striving for power, and Brezhnev could hope at best to have his post of chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium given back to him.

But Mikhail Suslov triumphed over Shelepin in the secret struggle for power in the party, and Brezhnev's position also grew stronger. And with him a long string of his friends from Dnepropetrovsk and Moldavia entered the power apparatus.

The relatively simple, flexible and well-intentioned Brezhnev, to whom "nothing human" was alien and who did not ask too much of his subordinates, seemed the most appealing alternative to the majority in the government and the leading military echelons. They were thoroughly tired of Stalin's and even Khrushchev's willfulness and capriciousness. Brezhnev's slogan of "stability" also suited them.

Thus it is possible to say that it was the party apparatus which pushed Brezhnev forward and supported him, that he corresponded as far as possible with its interests and wishes. This does not mean, however, that Brezhnev was simply the shadow of the party apparatus. Under Stalin and Khrushchev Brezhnev was extremely loyal and demonstrated none of the qualities belonging to an independent political personality.

But when he became party boss and had considerable power in his hands, Brezhnev began to show more and more that he was an independent politician. People who met or worked with Brezhnev then had varying opinions of him. Some thought he was too indecisive, weak and not independent enough, not critical enough when listening to his colleagues' advice. According to others Brezhnev was a strong personality with a sharp intellect. It is obvious that the truth lies somewhat between these two views, and closer to the former than to the latter.

The second period of Brezhnev's career began in the mid-seventies, when his influence began to make itself increasingly felt within the collective leadership. A special center of power was created for Brezhnev -- the general secretary's office -- reminiscent of the White House staff which U.S. presidents have at their disposal. It consisted chiefly of Brezhnev's old aides from Dnepropetrovsk, Moldavia and Kazakhstan. Konstantin Chernenko, a close friend of Brezhnev's, led this team.

As a counterbalance to Suslov and Shelepin Andrey Kirilenko rose to power and became a real ally to Brezhnev in the party leadership. Brezhnev's leading role, particularly in foreign policy, became clear. He began to behave with greater assurance and independence when he appeared abroad leading party and government delegations.

At the beginning of the seventies Brezhnev appeared to be not only an undisputed party leader, but also an undisputed head of state. He put his name to the most important agreements with the United States and other major powers, alongside those of presidents and heads of state, despite the fact that this was contrary to normal protocol.

Brezhnev had long given the impression that he was a man in good health. But in the mid-seventies his health deteriorated significantly. Leonid Ilich spent the first months of 1975 in the hospital, and there were some days when the doctors feared for his life.

But when the crisis passed and Brezhnev returned to his duties, however, his power and influence grew further. Aleksandr Shelepin, one of Brezhnev's main opponents, was removed from the Politburo. Brezhnev was elected chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and united in his own hands the leadership of both party and state. Previous Soviet "President" Nikolay Podgorniy, who had objections to this, was also excluded from the Politburo and sent into retirement.

Leonid Brezhnev succeeded in having Dmitriy Ustinov appointed defense minister and limited the role of professional soldiers by doing so. Brezhnev himself was not only appointed a "marshal of the Soviet Union" but also chairman of the Supreme Defense Council.

But not even during this period was Brezhnev's power and influence unlimited. He was not able to decide the most important issues in domestic and foreign policy alone. Nor could he replace people on the Central Committee or the Politburo simply to satisfy his own wishes.

However, there were a lot of people in the Central Committee machine and in the Council of Ministers who had Brezhnev to thank for their appointments. Such people were in the overwhelming majority among his closest aides.

Some of Brezhnev's relatives also had important positions. His son, Yuriy, became a member of the Central Committee and deputy foreign trade minister. Brezhnev's daughter's husband, Yuriy Churbanov, had a brilliant career and became deputy minister of internal affairs in 1977. Soon he was also a member of the Central Committee. Semeyn Tsvigun, an old friend of Brezhnev's since his days in Moldavia and married to his sister-in-law, became first deputy chairman of the KGB in 1967 and on many issues he had more influence in the Soviet Union's security organs than Yuriy Andropov.

However, there were people whose political careers had developed independently of Brezhnev and who reached the pinnacles of power under Stalin and Khrushchev, and these dominated the Central Committee and formed the majority among Politburo members and ministers. Brezhnev, who came to power on his slogan of "stable cadres," was unable to carry out any major changes in the Central Committee's cadre policy.

The third period in Brezhnev's political career is the last 3 to 4 years of his life. It was in this period that his illness became so serious that it began to have an effect on his ability to steer the ship of state and party. He was often forced to interrupt his work for long periods or delegate his duties to his ever-growing staff. The most important of these, Konstantin Chernenko, was elected to the Politburo and often chaired Secretariat or Politburo meetings in Brezhnev's absence.

Brezhnev's working day was reduced by several hours. He now took holidays in the south, not only in the summer but also in the spring. Thus he was only able to express his views about such questions as demanded a pronouncement from the highest member of the state and party leadership.

Leonid Brezhnev was never one of those people said to have a "strong personality." He had neither a strong will nor a strong character. His rise to power was not accompanied by any displacement or removal of competitors. As a rule it was others with strong personalities who moved Brezhnev along, and they valued him for his loyalty, adaptibility and discipline.

First of all, recently qualified engineer and fresh party worker Brezhnev was raised to responsible party work by Konstantin Grushevoy, first secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Rayon party committee in 1938. It was at Grushevoy's funeral (he died with the rank of general in 1982) that Brezhnev unexpectedly collapsed before the coffin of his dead comrade convulsed with tears.

After the war it was Nikita Khrushchev who Brezhnev had to thank for his elevation, but nothing has been said about Khrushchev in Brezhnev's memoirs. It was on Khruschev's recommendation that Brezhnev became first secretary in Zaporozhye and later first secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Obkom.

It is possible that Stalin called Brezhnev a couple of times, since he was interested in the construction of the metal plant, as Brezhnev (or his anonymous ghost writer/writers) wrote in his memoirs. But Khruschev not only called, he also visited both Zaporozhye and Dnepropetrovsk several times.

It was Khrushchev who recommended Brezhnev's appointment as first party secretary in the Soviet Republic of Moldavia. At the party congress in 1952 Brezhnev was elected to the Central Committee for the first time and even gained entrance to the extended Presidium (the new name for the Politburo) of the Central Committee, and it was then that Stalin first got to know Brezhnev personally. The old and very weak dictator noticed the well-fed and well-dressed Brezhnev, who was then 46.

"Such a handsome Moldavian," Stalin said.

After Stalin's death Brezhnev was removed from the Central Committee Presidium. His further career is well-known and is also associated with the name of Khrushchev. Brezhnev made it to the top not because of exceptional political or intellectual qualities. (We will talk about the shortcomings in his makeup later.) Nor was he an educated person, and in the first stages of his career he became aware of his intellectual shortcomings.

To begin with Brezhnev's efforts and ambitions were modest. He was completely satisfied to be chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, a post to which he was elected in 1960 on Khrushchev's recommendation. Signing decrees, receiving ambassadors' credentials, presiding at the meetings of the Supreme Soviet held once or twice a year, and "representing" the state -- without any real power -- Brezhnev asked for nothing more at this time.

He was obviously offended when Khrushchev decided to make him second secretary of the Central Committee and freed him of his duties as "president" of the Soviet Union. It was this change which strengthened Brezhnev's real power. But the bitterness toward Khrushchev, who was also brusque toward Brezhnev and hurt his self-respect, meant that Brezhnev went over to his former boss' opponents.

Brezhnev did not strive for "great power." He never wanted to fill his subordinates with fear. But his political shyness had its disadvantages: Brezhnev never had a political or economic program. In many ways he simply drifted with the tide on an increasingly stormy political ocean.

Brezhnev's working style as leader had its origin in his political temperment. He never tried to hold all the reins of power in his hands, not even the most important, but assumed that everyone should be responsible for his own area. The state's leaders can only ask questions and encourage (or punish). But Brezhnev did not keep a very strict check on his aides and subordinates. He did not intervene in matters which could be decided at a lower level. He almost never interfered in literature and art.

Brezhnev was not interested in the construction details of new aircraft or tanks, as Stalin had been. On his travels around the country he never suddenly changed his route, something that Khrushchev did quite often. During the Brezhnev era there was great freedom of action for ministers and party secretaries, even at regional level.

It was not only the tradition of giving posts to those with greatest seniority and narrow-minded bureaucratic tendencies which increased, but also the misuse of power and corruption. During Brezhnev's era central control over the state and party apparatus weakened. Sometimes this harmed the interests of the state and of the people.

At the same time there was under Brezhnev no encouragement of rational independence for economic bodies, or of economic experiments or innovations, something which in the end destroyed the economic reform begun by Kosygin. Leonid Brezhnev did not lead a determined struggle against corruption or breaches of discipline in the state machinery, and in the end this rot reached members of his own family.

Brezhnev's combination of the concentration of power with inefficiency had altered the balance and brought many issues to his personal office, which became a parallel organization to the Central Committee, and only complicated the party leadership system and led to bureaucracy.

Leonid Brezhnev had by no means as phenomenal a capacity for work as Khrushchev. During the last years of his life his capacity for work was way below normal. Since he was unable himself to go into important matters of state, Brezhnev tended to rely too much on his aides. This opened up the way for lies and abuses.

Brezhnev became far too dependent on his environment, a numerous staff of assistants and "report writers," people who had varying views on morals and work.

But it would be wrong to say that Brezhnev had transferred all his power to his aides. He demanded that note be taken of his views and wishes, although these did not always accord well with the situation. Sometimes he fired his "favorites" when he thought that they had gone too far.

On the whole Brezhnev lived more in a world of illusions which he either created himself or had built for him. This is the inevitable consequence of too long a period with a disproportionately great amount of power.

AFP REPORTS UNION ACTIVIST ARRESTED IN LENINGRAD

NC152014 Paris AFP in English 1913 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow, Dec 15 (AFP) -- Lev Volokhonskiy, a representative of the underground trade union SMOT (Workers Free Interprofessional Union), was arrested in Leningrad last week, according to a document signed by six SMOT members and available in Moscow today.

The text said that "the Soviet regime, under the new leadership, has already shown once again in a clear and cruel manner that it plans to continue the policy of repression of any independent social life."

The signatories described Mr Volokhonskiy as a founder-member of SMOT, the creation of which was announced in 1978. Since then, a number of SMOT militants have been arrested or exiled.

LATE REPORT: DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS APPOINTED

LD161534 Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 16 TASS -- Mikhail Kapitsa has been appointed deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

Viktor Komplektov has also been appointed deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

Earlier Mikhail Kapitsa worked as ambassador of the USSR to Pakistan, as chairman of the Department of South-East Asia, and the First Far Eastern Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR. He is also known as a scholar specialising in international affairs. Mikhail Kapitsa holds the academic degree of professor.

Before the appointment Viktor Komplektov served as head of the Department of the United States at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

CSA REPORTS ECONOMIC RESULTS FOR JAN-NOV

LD141536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] The country's economic results for January-November have become known. The USSR CSA has reported that all republics and industrial ministries, with the exception of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, have coped with the plan for the volume of industrial output. The tasks for recovery of gas, coal, production of motor vehicles and tractors and a number of other important types of goods were over-fulfilled.

In agriculture, quite good results were achieved by many oblasts, krays and republics More grain, sugar beets, potatoes and vegetables were gathered in the country than last year, and more milk and eggs were procured. At the same time the state purchase of cattle and poultry was somewhat reduced.

STATISTICAL DATA PUBLISHED ON INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

LD142224 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- The industrial output of less than one day in the Soviet Union is equal to that of the whole of 1922, when the Soviet multinational state was formed. These and other figures are given in the collection of statistical data brought out recently and devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, due to be celebrated late this year.

This country produces daily 3,633 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 1,668,000 tons of oil, 1,275 million cubic metres of gas, 295,000 tons of cast iron and 407,000 tons of steel.

The following figures show the pace of development of Soviet economy. The amount of electricity produced in one day in 1981 required 27 days in 1940. The figure for oil is 20 days, for mineral fertilisers -- 33 days, for cement -- 22 days and for gas -- about five months.

The daily capacity of the country's railways is 10.3 million tons of freight and 9.8 million passengers. The total length of the railways is about 143,000 kilometres. About 298,000 people a day make use of the air transport. The length of Aeroflot routes exceeds one million kilometres. Planes spread chemicals over one hundred million hectares of arable lands and forests a year.

Here are several more figures from the collection of statistical data. An average of 5,500 flats are put into service every day. This means that nearly every three days a town is built with a population of about 60,000. Every day 13,600 babies are born in this country, [figure indistinct] couples get married and 27,000 people improve their living conditions.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ATOMIC POWER GENERATION

LD151938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 15 Dec 82

[Talk by Nikolay Mikhaylovich Sinev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, on atomic power generation in the USSR and socialist countries -- live or recorded]

[Summary] The development of atomic power generation will proceed at a rate above average during the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plan, compared with other power sources.

We now have operational AES's whose power totals more than 16 million kw. These include big stations such as the Leningrad AES of 4 million kw. It will produce more than 27 billion kilowatt-hours this year. This would take 4.5 million tons of oil, that is, the production of more than 500 wells. It provides 40 percent of the power for Leningrad and its district.

AES's are to be built primarily in the European USSR. Atomic and hydraulic power stations together provide 30 percent of all electricity. In this 5-year plan, AES capacity to be brought into use totals more than 20 million kw. This year, preparations are in hand for starting the first units at two AES: The Smolensk AES and South Ukraine AES, the latter with casing reactors [korpusnyye reaktory] VVE-1,000, each rated at 1 million kw, and its first unit is at the starting stage. It is a CEMA station [sevovskaya stantsiya], as is the Khmelnitskiy AES of 4 million kw. It will be linked by a 750-KV power line to the CEMA countries. In fact, only atomic power stations are being built now in the Ukraine. Work continues on the Rovno AES which has two units in operation, also on the Zaporozhye AES which will be the first of a series with 1 million kw units with water-cooled reactors. The casings will be made at the Atommash works. Site work is going on for the Odessa atomic TETS and the Crimean AES. The Chernobyl AES, where three units "of a total power of 1 million kw each" [obshchey moshchnostyu po millionu kilovatt] are already in operation, is being expanded. Other stations being built with 1 million kw units are the Volgodonsk AES, the Balakovo AES, the Tatar AES not far from the town of Brezhnev, and the Bashkir AES, also a big one in Lithuania, the Ignalina AES where each unit will be of 1.5 million kw. Two such units should be completed and in operation by the end of the 5-year plan.

In the 12th 5-year plan, practically all these stations will have their power increased. The Kostroma AES will also be built. The first unit and possibly also the second unit of the Kalinin AES will be in operation by the end of the 5-year plan. The first atomic heat supply station is also being built near Gorkiy. This is a promising field because "at least about" [po krayney mere okolo] 20 percent of all fuel in the USSR goes on heating. The boiler uses no oxygen and has no polluting emissions. By the end of the 5-year plan, one-seventh of all electricity in the European USSR will come from atomic power stations. By the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan, this proportion will be raised to one-quarter. The country already has a good base for the production of atomic power station equipment and this will be further developed.

All the atomic power stations in CEMA countries are built with Soviet assistance. The Soviet Union supplies fuel for all of them. The development of atomic power generation in the socialist countries would probably not have been possible but for this cooperation. The Soviet Union also assists in setting up plants to produce components for atomic power stations in these countries, and with the training of personnel.

GAS PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

LD141720 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 14 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- Gas output in the Soviet Union is now conditioned not by the resources of gas fields but by the through capacity of gas pipelines. It is for this reason that in the current five-year period about 66 percent of all the capital investments in the gas industry were channelled to the construction of six pipelines, which will connect Siberia -- the main fuel base of the country -- and the industrial regions in the centre of the USSR thousands of kilometres away from it.

In less than two years of the current five-year plan two out of these six gas pipelines have already reached design capacity. In the coming days the last kilometres of the third gas pipeline will be welded, which will transport gas to the Ukraine. About one-third of the route of the fourth, export gas pipeline, whose length will be 4,451 kilometres, have already been laid. The total length of these six pipelines will exceed 20,000 kilometres. No country in the world has ever implemented such a gigantic construction program. Ten thousand kilometres of pipelines have already been laid in the current five-year period.

Equipment has been created in the Soviet Union for the construction of gas pipelines which permitted to nearly double the pace of the construction of gas pipelines as against the previous five-year period. For instance, the utilization of automatic welding mechanisms which weld today half of all the joints of the gas pipeline has increased by several times the rate of construction.

The transfer to the construction of gas pipelines made of multi-layer pipes, worked out by Soviet scientists, will make it possible to save resources and increase the volume of the transportation of fuel in the near future. These pipes resist the pressure of up to 120 atmospheres, thus permitting to increase by 1.5-2 times the capacity of gas pipelines and to reduce by one-third the volume of their construction.

BRIEFS

BOOK ON USSR STATISTICS -- "The USSR in Facts and Figures 1922-1982" [SSSR v Tsifrakh i Faktakzh 1922-1982] is the title of a book issued to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Among the information is the following about improvements to rural life: In the 3d year of the 5-year plan kolkhoz workers' wages will increase by over 2 percent compared with this year, reaching R130 a month. Their wages will have increased by 20 percent over the 5-year plan altogether, bringing level wages in cities and rural areas. In 1981-85 housing with a total area 176 million square meters will be built in rural areas. New comprehensive schools for almost 2.5 million pupils will be built. This year there are 888 urban inhabitants and 758 rural ones per 1,000 with secondary and higher education. Last year about 800 clubs and culture palaces, theaters were built in rural areas. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Dec 82 LD]

GAS DEPOSITS -- Moscow December 15 TASS -- Sixty-five gas fields are to be brought into operation in the USSR before the end of the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) Boris Shcherbina, USSR minister for the construction of oil-and gas-industry enterprises, said in an interview with EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. Apart from western Siberia, where gas production will grow within the five-year period by 200,000 million cubic metres, new gas fields will appear in Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Kazakhstan, and in the lower reaches of the Volga, he said. In Kazakhstan a Karachaganak deposit is now being furnished with equipment. Annually it will produce 3,000 million cubic metres of gas, two million tons of condensate and 300,000 tons of sulphur. Installations for the preparation of gas are being built in Turkmenia in Dauletabad deposit. A pipeline to the centre of the country is under construction. The construction of gas processing complexes is in full progress at the gas fields of Uzbekistan and Astrakhan region, the minister said. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 15 Dec 82 LD]

GAS FROM CRIMEAN SHELF -- Kiev December 3 TASS -- Not only the shallow waters of the Azov Sea, but also the shelf of the Crimea (the south Ukrainian peninsula jutting out into the Black Sea) have been found to possess rich condensed gas deposits. Golitsinskoe, the most promising deposit among them, has been linked with the western coast of the Crimea by a 120-km-long gas pipeline, two-thirds of which consists of a siphon. On the eve of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, the first millions of cubic metres of Black Sea gas will come from the wells that have already been bored, to the peninsula. Reliance on the underwater deposits of the two seas will enable the Crimea, in the coming five years, to switch over from the status of a traditional consumer of fuel to that of its supplier to neighbouring regions. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 3 Dec 82 LD]

UZBEKISTAN CONGRATULATED ON COTTON HARVEST

PM121305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[CPSU Central Committee message "Congratulations on Your Labor Victory"]

[Text] To the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee:

To the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presiduim;

TO the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers;

To all the working people of the Uzbek SSR.

The report on the fulfillment by the working people of the Uzbek SSR of the socialist pledges for the sale of raw cotton to the state has been greeted in the CPSU Central Committee with profound satisfaction.

This remarkable labor victory was won in extraordinarily difficult weather conditions. In the current year the rural workers have displayed genuine selflessness and courage in the harvest struggle and have brought in the harvest in an organized fashion and delivered to the reception centers more than 6 million tons of cotton which is 110,000 tons more than the plan. It is gratifying that year after year the production of the most valuable fine-fiver varieties of cotton is increasing in the republic. This year 462,000 tons of this high-quality raw material has come in from the kolkhozes and sovkhozes which is in excess of the level planned for the end of the 5-year plan period.

The workers and employees of cites and settlements and young students labored shoulder to shoulder with the farmers with great conscientiousness.

Six million tons of Uzbek cotton is a fitting gift to the motherland on the eve of the glorious jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The successes achieved are the result of the consistent implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy, of the heightened skill of the cotton growers, of the harmonious work fo the agricultural, procurement and transport enterprises, and of the great and purposelful organizational and mass-political activity of the republic's party organization.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses sincere appreciation to the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, machine operators, agricultural and water resources leaders and specialists, the workers of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, and to all rural and urban workers who participated actively and selflessly in the battle for the big cotton harvest.

The CPSU Central Committee is firmly confident that the agricultural workers and the workers of Uzbekistan's entire agroindustrial complex will bring new reserves and potential into play for increasing the production and improving the quality of the output from the fields and livestock units, will overfulfill the plans for the third year of the 5-year plan period, and will achieve new successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress, and the the May and November (1982) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

FARMING WEATHER REPORT FOR LATE NOVEMBER

PM091455 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Dec 82 p 1

[USSR hydrometeorological center report by agrometeorological engineer L. Platonova: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Throughout the final 10 days of November there was constant mild weather on the country's European territory, particularly in the north where the mean air temperature for the 10 days varied by 7-11 degrees from the perennial mean. There was even some slight renewed growth of winter grain crops on some days in the southwest Ukraine, the south of Moldavia and Rostov Oblast and in Krasnodar and Stavropol krays.

In the Urals and adjacent northeastern regions the weather turned cold on 30 November. By 2 December the cold air had spread to the Volga-Vyatka Region, the greater part of the Volga Region, and to the east northwestern, Central and Central Chernozem Regions. The minimum temperature there fell to minus 15 degrees, in places to minus 25 degrees. The cold weather was accompanied by precipitation. A thin snow cover formed in the fields.

In arable regions of West Siberia and in North Kazakhstan the warm weather persisted during the 10 days with slight daytime frosts or slight thaws and with moderate night frosts. Winter grain crops were in a state of winter dormancy under the snow cover, which in the main was between 6-15 cm deep. Minimum soil temperature at winter crop tillering node depth remained within the minus 2-minus 4 degree band, with minus 8 degrees in places. The weather became particularly colder on 1 December. Night frosts reached minus 23-minus 25 degrees.

The Central Asian plains were predominantly dry, but as usual it was cold, daytime temperatures were primarily between plus 1-6 degrees, with plus 8-12 degrees in southern regions, and minus 4-minus 8 degrees at night with minus 11-minus 20 degrees in Kirghizia.

In the past few days precipitation fell as rain or snow in many areas of east Central Asia. A snow cover ranging in depth from 2 cm to 15 cm formed in the Gissarskaya Valley and locally in Kulyab, Osh, Andizhan, Tashkent and Dzhizak Oblasts. A snow cover up to 4 cm deep has persisted in parts of Kirghizia's northern valleys.

Dry weather persisted throughout the 10 days in Turkmenistan, in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR and in the west of the Fergana Valley. Winter grain crops were in dormancy.

IZVESTIYA PROVIDES WEATHER FORECAST FOR DECEMBER

PM081421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "December's Weather"]

[Text] Because of the active influence of the north Atlantic, cyclonic activity is intensifying and the number of cloudly days will increase to between 18-24 on the European territory of the USSR in December. Atmospheric patterns this month retain the features of a transitional season and thus December will be characterized by fluctuations in temperature and changeable weather.

In Central and Central Chernozem Oblasts the mean monthly temperature will be between minus 4 degrees and minus 7 degrees. Those areas can expect less than or about the average perennial precipitation.

In Komi ASSR, the Karelian ASSR, Arkhangelsk and Murmansk Oblasts the temperature is expected to be between minus 7 and minus 11 degrees.

In the Baltic republics, Belorussia and Leningrad, Pskov and Novgorod Oblasts, a mean air temperature of plus 1 to minus 4 degrees is expected. Below-average precipitation is expected.

In the Ukraine an average monthly temperature of between plus 1 and minus 4 is expected. Precipitation is expected to be above or about the perennial average.

In the North Caucasus December is expected to be cold with a mean monthly temperature of minus 2-minus 3 degrees.

In the central and south Urals, the weather is expected to be changeable with frequent fluctuations in temperature. Precipitation will exceed the norm over most of the territory.

In the southern areas of West Siberia the month is expected to be snowy and mild, with 11-15 degrees of frost.

In Kazakhstan the mean temperature will vary from minus 2-minus 7 degrees with minus 8-minus 13 degrees in the south. Precipitation will exceed the perennial figure.

In the Central Asian republics a cold December -- between plus 3-minus 2 degrees -- is expected over most of the territory, with minus 1-minus 8 degrees in Kirghizia. Precipitation will be above the perennial average in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

In East Siberia the mean air temperature will vary from minus 15-minus 20 degrees with minus 25-minus 45 degrees in the south.

In the Maritime Kray and Sakhalin the temperature is expected to be above the perennial average (minus 8-minus 13 degrees) with minus 14-minus 19 degrees in inland regions of the Maritime Kray. The Maritime Kray can expect less and Sakhalin more precipitation than usual this December.

According to the temperature chart December in Kamchatka is expected to be near normal—between minus 6-minus 13 degrees.

There was very cold weather in Moscow 3 December. The daytime temperature was minus 13-minus 15 degrees with a little snow, icy roads and a strong gusty wind.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON PRODUCTION -- To date, a total of 1,174,872 tons of cotton have been delivered to the republic's procurement points, a figure which constitutes 96.03 percent of the annual cotton production plan. The republic's cottongrowers have so far collected 312,668 tons of fine-fiber cotton, thus fulfilling the annual fine-fiber cotton production plan at 115.8 percent. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 13 Dec 82 GF]

DEMIRCHYAN ADDRESSES MEETING — In Yerevan a many-thousands-strong meeting was held devoted to the greeting from the CPSU Central Committee to agricultural workers and all working people of Armenia. The republic successfully fulfilled its pledges for state sales of grain, grapes, fruit, vegetables, sugar beet and potato. Speaking at the meeting was first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Armenia, Comrade Demirchyan. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 8 Dec 82 LD]

USSR LAUNCHES COSMOS-1424 SATELLITE

LD161506 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 16 Dec 82

[Text] Moscow December 16 TASS -- The Soviet Union today launched another artificial satellite in the Cosmos series, Cosmos-1424.

The satellite carries scientific instrumentation designed to continue the exploration of outer space.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution -- 89.7 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 371 kilometers, minimum distance -- 179.4 kilometers, inclination of the orbit -- 64.9 degrees.

The satellite is equipped with a radio system for accurate measurements of the orbit parameters and a radiotelemetric system to transmit to earth the data on the functioning of the instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment aboard the satellite is working normally. The coordinating and computing center is processing incoming data.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN SOLAR AUTOMOBILE -- A solar energy automobile is being tested in the Turkmen SSR. Using solar energy to charge its power unit, the automobile is able to travel a distance of 100 kilometers. The Turkmen SSR is the sunniest republic in the Soviet Union and tests have been continuing in Turkmenistan for many years now on utilizing solar energy in numerous fields. This has led to the establishment of varous (?institutions) for utilizing solar energy. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Dec 82 GF]

MILITARY BODIES ENDORSE COMPETITION INITIATIVE

PM131843 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Dec 82 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report on USSR Defense Ministry and Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate discussion: "Raise Vigilance and Reliably Safeguard the Motherland's Security!"]

[Text] The Soviet people, the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and all the world's progressive people are today preparing for a noteworthy historic event: the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Our people under the Communist Party's leadership are advancing toward the glorious jubilee with a sense of great patriotic pride in the great achievements and victories won in the struggle for socialism and communism.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the 7th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, constitute a detailed action program for all the country's working people and Armed Forces servicemen. These decisions have evoked a new surge of labor enthusiasm in Soviet people.

Army and Navy personnel are profoundly aware of the great responsibility placed on them by Lenin's party and the Soviet people for the reliable defense of the socialist fatherland and are doing everything to strengthen the Armed Forces' combat might.

Army and Navy servicemen constantly display great vigilance and are improving their military expertise, persistently mastering the weapons and combat equipment entrusted to them and raising combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

The training year which has just ended was an important stage in the fulfillment of the tasks set for the Soviet Armed Forces by the 26th party congress. The combat readiness of formations, units and ships has risen. An active contribution to this has been made by socialist competition, whose initiators in all branches of the Armed Forces successfully fulfilled the pledges they adopted.

In the 1983 training year Soviet Army and Navy servicemen are faced with resolving great and complex new tasks, raising the vigilance of every subunit, unit and ship in every way, improving field, air and naval skills and strengthening military discipline and regulation order.

The socialist competition launched in the Armed Forces under the slogan "Raise vigilance and reliably safeguard the motherland's security!" falls under the resolution of these tasks. An appeal to raise the banner of this competition even higher has been made by the military collectives of a missile unit Commander Lt Col A. Pavlov, the Red Banner Order of Lenin and Order of Kutuzov Proskurov-Berlin Guards Tank Regiment named for G.I. Kotovskiy (Guards Commander Lt Col B. Dyukov), the Red Banner Orders of Suvorov, Kutuzov and Bogdan Khmelnitskiy Smolensk Guards Air Defense Regiment (Guards Commander Lt Col V. Nechayev), a guards bomber regiment (Guards Commander Lt Col V. Tatarchenko), and a nuclear missile submarine (Commander Capt First Rank A. Samokhvalov).

The patriotic initiative of the socialist competition initiators has been examined and supported by the military councils and political directorates of the branches of the Armed Forces and has met with a warm response among Army and Navy servicemen.

Having examined the pledges and appeals of the personnel of the leading units and nuclear missile submarines, the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate approve them and appeal to all servicemen to join actively in the socialist competition to further improve the combat expertise and combat readiness of subunits, units and ships.

Military councils, commanders, political organs, headquarters staffs and party and Komsomol organizations must promote in every possible way the practical implementation of the competition initiators' appeal and help servicemen and military collectives to map out specific targets for which they must struggle. Pledges must be ambitious and involve intensive effort while simultaneously being realistic and proceeding from the tasks facing the subunit, unit or ship and the level of combat and political training acheived.

Every soldier and seaman, sergeant and petty officer, ensign and warrant officer, every officer must have a clear picture of what objectives the troop collective has set itself in socialist competition and what personal contribution he himself must make to achieving these objectives.

The success of the competition will depend on concentrating the efforts of the participants on the key avenues for resolving tasks relating to the strengthening of combat readiness. Constant concern should be displayed for ensuring that all categories of servicemen improve thier rated classification and skillfully master weapons and combat equipment. This work must be conducted under the watchword "a higher standard of mastery of new equipment!"

It is necessary to persistently introduce rivalry into the daily training process and the fulfillment of every task and every combat norm, strive for an increase in the number of individuals, subunits, units and ships rated excellent, and develop the "leading formation" movement.

In the course of socialist competition active work must be done to shape high moral and combat qualities in servicemen and educate them in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism and combat cooperation with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries. It is necessary to wage an active struggle to ensure that all servicemen fulfill the ethical principles and norms of the moral code of the builder of communism.

It is necessary to develop the movement for savings and thrift and rationalization and invention work and to improve training facilities. Fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, it is necessary to increase in every way the contribution made by units and ships to the implementation of the USSR Food Program.

It is necessary to ensure concrete daily leadership of socialist competition, strive for the practical implementation of the Leninist principles governing the organization of competition and wage a resolute struggle against the slightest manifestations of formalism in competition.

The USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate express firm confidence that the personnel will unanimously support the competition initiators' appeal and will respond to the CPSU's concern for the Soviet Armed Forces by further strengthening their combat potential, which constitutes a firm fusion of high equipment levels, military skill and uncrushable morale.

END